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MONDAY, MAY 20, 1940.

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GERMANS IN RETREAT

HISTORIC BATTLE OF THE TANKS IN OISE VALLEY ENDS IN FRENCH VICTORY: LE CATEAU RE-CAPTURED

"It Would Be Foolish to Disguise Gravity of Hour"

MASTERY CAN BE GAINED ONLY BY FURIOUS AND UNRELENTING ASSAULT

—Churchill

Premier Warns Britain That Full Force Of Germany Will Soon Be Turned On Island

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting at 8 p.m. to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I speak to you for the first time as Prime Minister in this solemn hour in the life of our country and Empire and of our Allies and, above all, in the cause of freedom. RAVAGING OPEN COUNTRY

"A tremendous battle is raging in France and Flanders. The Germans, by a remarkable combination of air bombing and heavily armoured tanks have broken through the French defences, north of the Maginot Line. Strong columns of their armoured vehicles are ravaging open country which, for the first day or two, was without defenders.

Hitler Orders Dismemberment Of Belgium

SEYSS-INQUART AS NEW GAULIETER

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that Hitler has appointed Dr. Seyss-Inquart as the Reich's Commissioner for the occupied Dutch areas.

Hitler has decreed the incorporation of the Belgian regions of Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet in the German Reich.

The official German news agency says that Dr. Seyss-Inquart is charged with the task of "maintaining public order and public life in the Dutch districts occupied by German troops."

Supreme Authority
Under Hitler's direction, Dr. Seyss-Inquart will have supreme authority over the Dutch civilian population.
"Supreme military rights will continue to be exercised by German military commanders in the Netherlands, who have the right to order any measures necessary for the execution of military order and security."

The existing laws in the Netherlands will remain in force as far as compatible with the occupation."

The Puppet's Career

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart is the Austrian Nazi who helped Hitler to occupy Austria in 1938. At the momentous interview at Berchtesgaden, Hitler told Seyss-Inquart that he must make Seyss-Inquart Minister of the Interior with full charge of the Austrian Police. When Schuschnigg resigned, Seyss-Inquart was appointed Chancellor by Hitler, and it was he who provided the pretext for the German invasion by asking, obviously on Hitler's instructions, for German troops "to maintain order."

Denied Fruits Of Victory

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In the organised withdrawal in northern Belgium, Allied forces are reported to have destroyed all important military works.
In Zealand, all military and naval works were destroyed by the Dutch, including those at the important port of Flushing.
The Dutch also destroyed all petrol and reservoirs in the naval dockyards.
The Dutch contingents now left in Zealand are continuing to fight at the side of the Allies.

100,000 KILLED IN ROTTERDAM

Terrible Toll In German Air Raids

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—According to a communiqué issued by the Dutch Legation here to-night, at least 100,000 people were killed and one third of the city destroyed when the Germans bombed Rotterdam.

Two squadrons of German bombers flew over the city in close formation, dropping delayed action bombs that "ploughed a veritable furrow of destruction."

The bombs, weighing 2,000 pounds, were dropped from a height of 4,500 feet. After passing over the town once, the planes returned and repeated the operation again and again.

Dante's Inferno

Scenes reminiscent of Dante's Inferno ensued, with fires and explosions everywhere. Houses and buildings over an area of 15 to 20 square kilometres—one third of Rotterdam—were completely destroyed.

According to a moderate estimate, at least 100,000 people must have perished in this "monstrous work of destruction, horrifying as a nightmare and absolutely without precedent."

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Ministers and the Defence Chiefs met for nearly an hour and a half at No. 10, Downing Street to-day.

Must Not Be Intimidated

"We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by the presence of these armoured vehicles in unexpected places behind our lines. If they are behind our front the French are also at many points fighting behind theirs."

"Both sides are in extremely dangerous positions and if the French Army and our Army are well handled, as I believe they will be; if the French retain that genius for recovery and counter-attack for which they have so long been famous, and if the British Army shows that dogged endurance in fighting power of which there have been so many examples in the past, then a sudden transformation of the scene might spring into being."

Gravity Of The Hour

"It would be foolish, however, to disguise the gravity of the hour. It would be still more foolish to lose heart and courage or to suppose that our well-trained and well-equipped armies, numbering three to four millions, could be overcome within the space of a few weeks or even a few months by a scow or raid of mechanised vehicles, however formidable."

"We may look forward with confidence to the stabilisation of the front in France and the general engagement of the masses will enable the qualities of the French and British soldiers to be matched squarely against those of their adversaries."

"For myself, I have invincible confidence in the French Army and its leaders. It is only a very small part of that Army that has been heavily engaged and only a very small part of France has yet been invaded."

"There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialised and mechanised forces of the enemy have already been thrown into battle. We know that heavy losses have been inflicted on them."

The Only Way To Victory

"No officer or man, no brigade or divisions which grapple at close quarters with the enemy wherever encountered can fail to give worthy contribution to the general results."

"The armies must cast away the idea of waiting the attack behind concrete lines or natural obstacles."



GENERAL WEYGAND

Weygand Becomes Military Dictator

Appointed Head Of All The Allied Forces

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—General Maxime Weygand, former French Chief of Staff, and lately Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Middle East, has been appointed Command-in-Chief of all theatres of war.

A great strategist, General Weygand has been responsible for the organisation of the great Allied army now in the Middle East.

Brilliant Strategist

During the last war, he was Marshal Foch's Chief of Staff and proved himself an ideal officer. He possesses not only an amazing memory and mastery of detail, but strength of character and initiative. He served on the staff in Artois and during the battle of the Somme. He helped to plan the Allied assistance to Italy and took part in the counter-attack there returning to aid Marshal Foch, then Generalissimo of the Allied armies, in the final year of the war.

After the war was over, he was sent to Poland to assist the Poles against the Bolsheviks, who had

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.



GENERAL GAMLIN

NAZIS CLEARED FROM OISE AS MECHANISED UNITS ARE DECIMATED

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, MAY 19 (UP).—WHILE THE FRENCH ARMIES WERE SUCCESSFULLY HOLDING THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK WHICH YESTERDAY SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO PUSH EASTWARDS IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE BEHIND THE TRUE MAGINOT LINES, FRENCH TANK CORPS WENT INTO ACTION LAST NIGHT ALONG THE SAMBRE RIVER TO THE OISE CANAL, ON THE HOT PLAINS OF PICARDY.

In a smashing battle of tanks against tanks, the German drive to the west and south-west was completely checked.

NINE MILES REGAINED

In subsequent counter-attacks, which the French were quick to deliver following their initial success, the French threw the enemy back nine miles, re-capturing Le Cateau and Landreces to hold both banks of the Oise River between Maubeuge and St. Quentin.

Fifty miles from their bases of supply the German advance motorised columns were soon in difficulty under the intense French counter-attacks and, generally, the entire German drive was at midnight marking time with slight losses of previously conquered terrain.

Simultaneously, both the British and French were throwing into the counter-attack fresh divisions which had been spared for such a task by the shortening of the lines consequent upon the strategic retreat out of Belgium.

French 75 mm field guns, which were used successfully against the German Divisions yesterday, were aligned this morning along the Sambre River to the Oise Canal, where the Germans resumed at dawn their successful drive at the exact centre of the pocket.

In the first operation, the German tanks were smashed by artillery fire at point blank range. Then, through the carnage of twisted steel and shattered bodies, the French poured their own tanks to isolate and destroy two columns of German motorised infantry which were closely following behind the tanks in open motor trucks.

The German infantry, no longer protected by a vanguard of tanks, was simply decimated by the French tanks.

Polish Tactics

The French threw big and little tanks into the battle. The Germans have continued throughout the same tactics they used in Poland—tanks preceding long columns of infantry carried into battle on rubber tyres.

Against such a steel wall there is only one answer—more tanks. After the French anti-tank mines had been blown up, destroying in the process scores of German machines, there were no more mines planted to halt the second wave of attack.

Alignment Of Steel

French tanks and 75 mm. field guns therefore formed a solid alignment of steel, creating a wall of fire so intense that the Germans were unable to penetrate.

Engagements of this nature were the fiercest thing ever witnessed by mankind, the great tank to tank fights taking place without halt for

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

EARLIER REPORTS

ST. QUENTIN IN GERMAN HANDS

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—The latest news received here shows that the battle between the Sambre and Meuse Rivers continued all day.

The situation is stated to be confused. Light German units have reached St. Quentin but the French are carrying out many counter-attacks.

Rumours that the Germans have taken Peronne (west of St. Quentin) are denied by French military authorities.

A War Ministry spokesman described the situation as grave. "But," he said, "there is no need to regard it as catastrophic."

Fighting Front Described
LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The fighting front now extends from about Montmedy, south-east of Sedan, to the Belgian coast.

The German salient into France PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

OFFENSIVE WILL LOSE MOMENTUM

Allies In Position To Stop Nazis

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Military observers here note that as time goes on, the German bounds forward, backed by heavy armoured columns, will become steadily less both in width and depth.

"Le Temps" military critic, a retired general, writes: "The situation is still serious but it is to be believed that the High Command has the necessary means to check the new enemy drive along the Oise Valley."

"Reliable indications allow us to think that recovery is perfectly possible. The re-grouping recently mentioned in French communiques evidently enabled us to give our dispositions the depth which was at first lacking."

Gen. Sikorski's Message

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to the Polish nation, General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, said that he was speaking at a particularly grave moment.

He added: "We are only in the first phase of a great battle which may have many varying fortunes. It would be dangerous to exaggerate the significance of local success as to exaggerate provisional retreat."

"Victory will be, as always, the result of moral and material superiority. These two factors the Allies both possess."

"Thus, calmly with resolution and steadfast faith, we must await victory in the struggle."

Alignment Of Steel & Fire
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In a message to the Polish nation to-day, PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST

GREAT RETREAT ENDS

Allies Evacuate Most Of Belgium

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES, May 19 (UP).—Following the strategic withdrawal of the Allied left wing, which has now been completed, Germany is in possession of three-quarters of Belgium and most of the Belgian coast.

The extent of the Allied withdrawal is not disclosed but it has apparently been on a substantial scale.

The withdrawal presents the Germans with a large area without opposition. By this withdrawal, the Allies have succeeded in straightening their lines from Sedan to the Belgian coast and

PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

See Back Page For Further Late News

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CENTENARY of Postage Stamps. Great Britain issue complete set of 6 stamps now on sale at Graca Co., No. 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1898.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy May 20.
Formosa and Swatow May 20.
Manila May 20.
Shanghai May 20.
Shanghai May 20.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 14th May May 21.
Haiphong and Hanoi May 21.
Japan May 21.
Straits May 21.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 15th May May 22.

Canton May 22.
Shanghai and Amoy May 22.
Straits May 22.
Straits May 22.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 15th May May 23.
Japan and Manila May 23.
Sundakan May 23.
Canton May 24.

OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, May 20
Parcels only for Haiphong Noon.
Haiphong 2 p.m.
Saigon 3.30 p.m.
Canton 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard and Hanoi 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai 7 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco—(No Parcels for Canada).
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Parcels May 20, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. May 21, 9.15 a.m.
Ord. May 21, 10.00 a.m.

Tuesday, May 21
Straits (Parcels) and Cebu 8.30 a.m.
Parcels May 21, 8.30 a.m.
Letters May 21, 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 2.00 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, May 22
Amoy and Shanghai Noon.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. May 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 22, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. May 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 22, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 23
Sundakan 7.00 p.m.
Straits 7.00 p.m.
Friday, May 24
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Shanghai 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. 11.15 a.m.
Ord. Noon.

Parcels only for Tientsin, Hongkong, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Belin, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa Noon.
Touane, Saigon and Bangkok Noon.
Saturday, May 25
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. May 25, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 25, 5.30 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agent, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

Lowered 100 ft. To Save Dog



LOWERED by rope down the frost-crumbled pit of a 100 feet deep gravel pit at Plumstead, Mr. Joe Fox is seen in the picture on the right, approaching a dog which had fallen on to a ledge. Top picture shows Mr. Fox (left) with the rescued dog, Prince, and Mr. R. A. Davies, who helped him.

Girl in trance sings—in Egyptain

LIVING a quiet, cultured life in Blackpool is a handsome young woman who is said to be the reincarnation of an Egyptian princess who lived more than 3,000 years ago.

Not only does she speak under trance in ancient Egyptian, but she also sings the lost melodies of a bygone era.

These melodies have been jotted down, and listeners have heard them over the radio in the organ recitals of Dr. Frederic H. Wood.

'Writing Medium'

The story is told by Dr. Wood in *This Egyptian Miracle*, just published by Rider (8s. 6d.).

Dr. Wood writes: "Late in 1927 Rosemary's hand began to write unexpectedly by itself. I realised at once that here was what is called a 'writing medium'."

Dr. Wood claims that Rosemary's mediumship has given Egyptian scholars a guide to the pronunciation of language known only in written form. Under test conditions, Rosemary, while in trance, has recorded the speech of ancient Egypt on gramophone discs.

From The Past

Records of Rosemary's speech were made at the International Institute for Psychical Research, London, and have been translated by an Egyptian scholar.

In her normal state Rosemary does not know a word of Egyptian, and she steadfastly refuses to discuss it, even with me," Dr. Wood writes.

Through Rosemary's mediumship, Dr. Wood claims, the forgotten music of ancient Egypt has been re-created. Words and music of a "Nile Boat Song," "A Hymn to Osiris," "An Invocation to Baal," "Trumpet-Call to Amen," and fragments of dance tunes have been brought back from the past, he says.

Denmark Asset To Germany More Yards For Shipbuilding

Germany's complete control of Denmark has an effect on the naval situation that is not generally realised. There is a large and well-equipped shipbuilding industry in Denmark which can be switched over to help the German yards.

The principal shipbuilding yards in Denmark are:

Shipyard	Graving docks
Aalborg Vaerft	3
Frederikshavn Vaerft	2
Skibhavns Skibvaerk	2
Skibhavns Skibvaerk	2
Skibhavns Skibvaerk	2

There are other smaller yards at Odense, Aarhus and Frederikund. Apart from the private yards, there is, of course, the Royal dockyard at Copenhagen, which is fully equipped for building ships up to 4,000 tons and has skilled workers in submarine construction, since all Denmark's underwater craft have been built there.

Another asset to Germany will be the control of the great Diesel motor works of Burmeister and Wals. This firm's yearly production of marine motor engines is at least 230,000 h.p.

The much more rapid rate of destruction of U-boats in this war—eight a month, as against three to four a month—has added to German difficulties in maintaining pressure against the Allies. The addition of the Danish resources must be very welcome to the Nazi authorities.

ZULU CHIEF CHARGED

"Witch" Trial In London

YOU won't remember this murder because probably you never read about it. This week in London the story will be told, although the murder—a triple murder—was committed two and a half years ago.

A piece of rope woven and "treated" by a witch-doctor, the contents of a witch-doctor's bag, and a broken piece of a clay pot come into the story.

And it will be told to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the highest tribunal of the Empire.

The committee will hear the appeal against sentence of death of Chief Fakisandha Nkambule, a subordinate chief of Swaziland, in far-away East Africa.

This dusky, many times married, Zulu chief was sentenced for procuring the murder of one of his wives, his brother, and the wife of his brother.

Gave Them Poison

While at No. 10, Downing-street, the Cabinet may be meeting to make war plans, a few steps further down the street, this picture will be reconstructed:

On the night of September 11, 1937, a score of Zulus sat in a semicircle round a camp fire at Buseleni, in the district of Mankafani.

Then, it is alleged, Nkambule, a native doctor, handed round some harmless medicine until he came to the three people who were to be killed. He gave them poison under the guise of medicine.

Chief Fakisandha Nkambule was not present at the ceremony, but it is alleged that afterwards he got in touch with the witch-doctor to reward him with money and cattle for what he had done.

Cure For Dreams

The trial, in October 1938, lasted three days, and the Zulu chief was sentenced to death.

It was alleged at the chief's trial that he had instigated a "medicine man" to administer poison to the three people, because he suspected them of killing his daughter, who had died some time previously.

Chief Fakisandha Nkambule however, maintained that he had nothing to do with procuring the murders.

The "medicine man" for which he had asked, he declared, was the performance of the ceremony of "Luzego," to cure him of dreams.

The End of a Tragic Story

Father of this Girl Shocked All the World

THE youngest daughter of the late executor of Stiffkey, Pamela Davidson, is working in a West End of London night club, to earn money to keep her mother.

Everybody will wish her luck. Every night, at 11 o'clock, she arrives at the club, off the Charing Cross-road, and takes up her tray of cigarettes and chocolates.

Till dawn she moves round the crowded club, selling cigarettes to the gay throng of officers on leave and their girl friends.

Pamela Davidson now in her early twenties, is slim and attractive, and many of the club patrons wonder who she is. Few know.

The youngest of the Rev. Harold Davidson's five children, she has always stood by her parents.

When her father died, three years ago, her mother, Mrs. Moira Davidson, said:

"Pam is my only consolation. She is the only one of my children living at home, and she is all I have."

In the days after his sensational trial and unfeeling, when Harold Davidson was a "star" in fairground sideshows, Pamela then aged sixteen, went with him.

Five years ago the ex-rector staged his most notorious publicity stunt by "fasting" publicly in a barrel on exhibition in a Blackpool sideshow.

Pamela occupied a barrel alongside him.

She had always cherished an ambition for a stage career. Three years ago she landed a job and danced in the chorus of a West End show.

For a time she was the sole support of herself and her widowed mother.

The case of the "Rector of Stiffkey" staggered the world eight years ago.

Double Life

The Rev. Harold Francis Davidson was the unknown vicar of the tiny parish of Stiffkey, in Norfolk, when in 1932 he was brought before the Consistory Court accused on several counts of immoral conduct.

The trial lasted three months and caused a first-class sensation. Crowds stormed the court to listen to the amazing evidence, and watch the "showmanship" of the little man of sixty, whose double life was being revealed.

On Sundays the rector preached at his little church. The rest of the week he spent in London.

His main occupation seemed to have been associating with quite young women, from the age of sixteen upwards, said counsel at the trial.

A girl named Barbara Harris was one of the principal witnesses.

Harold Davidson was found guilty on five counts, and in due course was unfrocked.

Then he embarked on his astonishing career as a showman.

After his "fasting" feat at Blackpool he was arrested and charged with attempted suicide by starving.

He took action in court for malicious prosecution and was awarded heavy damages.

His death was as sensational as his life.

In July, 1937, he was appearing in a show where he entered a lion's den and addressed the public.

One night a lion mauled him, and Davidson died from his injuries.

HARBOUR DEPT. CRAFT

The Government is calling for tenders for the supply of a steam launch and a motor boat for the Harbour Department.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of the old steam launch H.D. 4, which is lying at the Government wharf at Yau-mat.

Vol. X No. 1 January, 1940

THE HONG KONG NATURALIST

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Baby elephant joins fire (ELLERMAN'S) brigade

SUNNINGDALE (Berks).

RAPHAEL, a baby elephant, has been put on the strength of a private fire brigade formed by Sir John Ellerman, thirty-year-old millionaire, to protect his Airth estate, near Sunningdale.

A special saddle has been made for the elephant, to carry a water tank. Raphael fills his trunk, from the tank, and squirts the water wherever it is needed.

He puts out practice fires every day, behind the nine-foot walls that surrounded the estate.

Raphael, who is valued at £500, was a birthday present to Sir John last December from his brother-in-law, Mr. Raphael de Sol.

When the elephant arrived at Airth two months ago it was intended that he should give free rides to evacuated children.

He has been made a fireman since a fire broke out in an estate garage last month, and the private brigade helped the Airth brigade to put it out.

Scout V.C. For Boy Who Dying, Said "I'm O.K."

SOUTHWOLD.

NEARLY eight months ago 17-year-old Scout Patrol Leader George Alfred Stannard, of Victoria Street, Southwold, was taken to hospital here with heart disease after pneumonia.

Soon he became known to the staff and patients as the "O.K. boy."

When he was desperately ill he answered questions with: "I'm O.K., thank you."

When he knew he was dying he still said: "I'm O.K., thank you."

He has been posthumously awarded the Scout Victoria Cross for pluck and determination while in hospital.

The matron at the hospital said: "I never knew a boy like him. He suffered terribly but always had a smile until the last. He impressed every patient in the hospital. Even when in intense pain he never grumbled."

WENT BACK TO MINESWEEPER

SURVIVORS of the 710-ton minesweeper Quonoo, sunk by a mine told of the bravery of one of the officers Lieut. Donald Swift.

Three officers, including the captain, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Barclay, and 24 ratings were killed by the explosion. Lieut. Swift returned to the sinking ship to make sure that no injured men were left on board.

Forty men, including Lieut. Swift and an engine officer, were landed by another warship with seven wounded, four seriously.

Changed Plan

They left home on a Thursday, but at the last moment changed their minds and went to Llandudno. Within forty-eight hours the father was dead.

"They both watched sports together and both father and son played in tennis tournaments," said the friend. "For twenty years Mr. Whitham had been chairman of Upton Tennis Club and the night before his death he was re-elected."

"He was an official of Upton Football Club and chairman of Upton Victory Hall, the village war memorial." No one in the village was better liked.

RACED SON ON CLIFF

WHILE racing with his seventeen-year-old son on Great Orme Head, Llandudno, a research chemist fell over the cliff into the pleasure gardens known as Happy Valley and was killed.

The victim was Mr. Harry Whitham of Church-road, Upton Birkenhead.

"Racing with his son, Billy, was typical of him," a friend said. "They both loved sport, and the father was young enough in spirit to be a real pal to his boy."

Recently, Mr. Whitham had a nervous breakdown. He had been off work two months, and with his wife decided to visit Torquay to recuperate. Billy was to go with them for the last week of the school holiday.

They left home on a Thursday, but at the last moment changed their minds and went to Llandudno. Within forty-eight hours the father was dead.

"They both watched sports together and both father and son played in tennis tournaments," said the friend. "For twenty years Mr. Whitham had been chairman of Upton Tennis Club and the night before his death he was re-elected."

"He was an official of Upton Football Club and chairman of Upton Victory Hall, the village war memorial." No one in the village was better liked.



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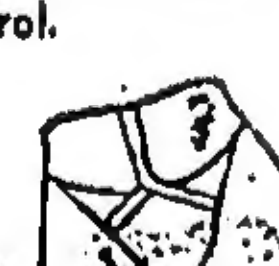
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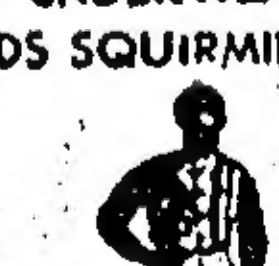
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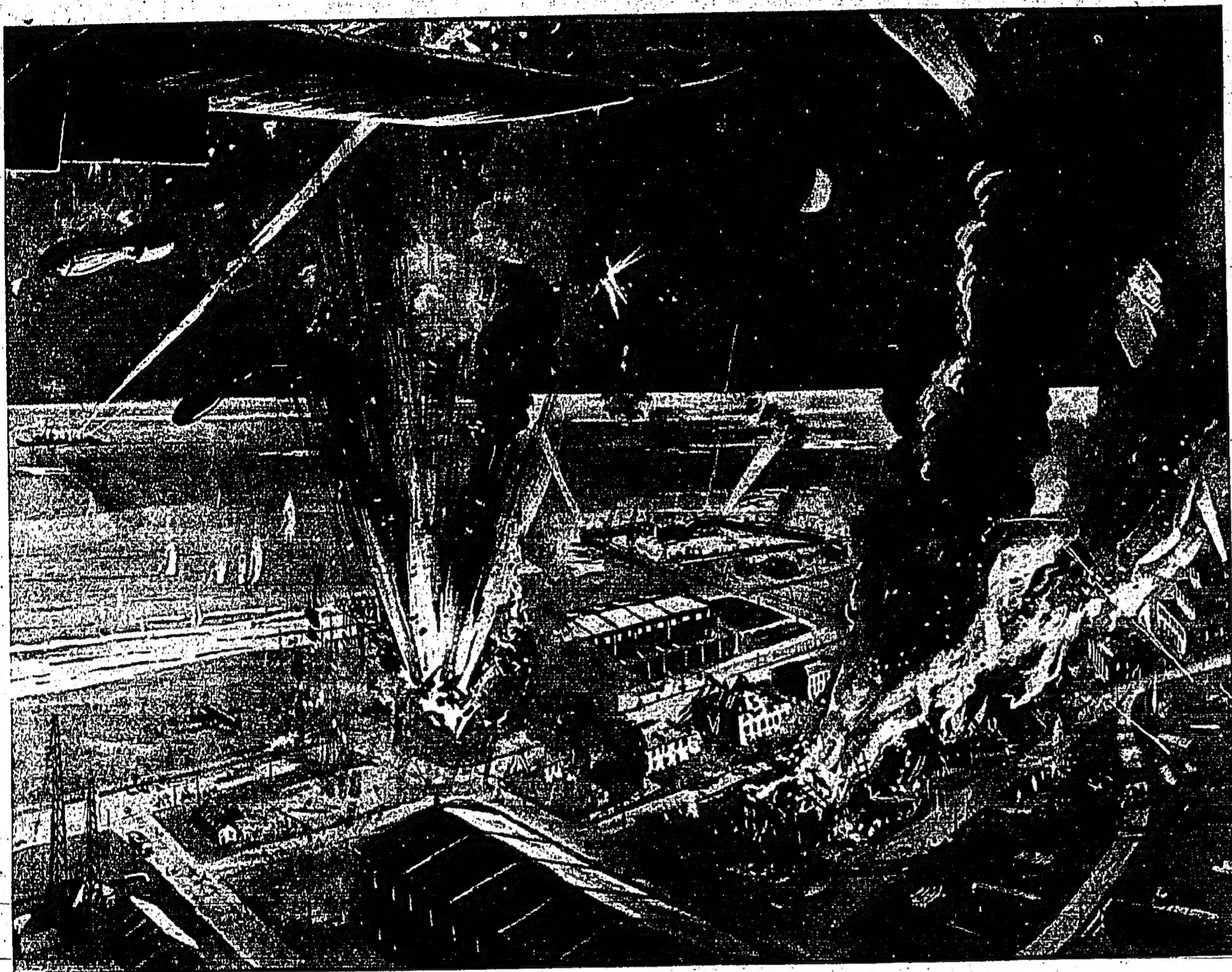
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EMPORIUM

MAGAZINE PAGE

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF AN R.A.F. RAID ON GERMANY



OF THE WAR—ANOTHER IN AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION THIS SERIES NEXT WEEK

RUMANIAN NEWS REEL



RUMANIA is perhaps the richest prize in Europe for Hitler's armies if they can force their way into the country. There are several ways in, as shown on the map, but once in, the Carpathians stand like a wall thousands of feet high protecting the oil and petrol deposits of the south-east districts. There is also the possibility of an invasion across the Danubian plains, and rumours of a fantastic nature are already reaching us that the Germans may go down the Danube in barges to make a landing. The points on the frontiers over which invading armies might come are marked on the map by arrows (German, black; Russian, scored).

There are over three-quarters of a million Germans (Saxons and Swabians) living in Rumania. The younger generation has been well incultured with incalculable Nazi propaganda.

Rumania's greatest danger is her uncertain minority situation. The vast discontented Hungarian population of Transylvania, the equally unhappy Bulgars of the Dobruja, and the Russians in Bessarabia, whose aspirations are not politically serious, are three sources of possible menace.

King Carol made several big tours of the frontier areas in Bessarabia and Transylvania and also in the Cernauti districts this January. He was warmly received wherever he went, but the Germans in Bucharest openly ridicule the idea that the minorities would be faithful to him in time of war.

The internal politics of Rumania during the past few years have been bewilderingly uncertain. One Prime Minister has followed another; one followed the coffin of his predecessor when M. Calinescu was murdered by the Iron Guard. It has never yet been established whether or not the Germans were responsible for this assassination.

The Rumanians are a proud, hospitable, patriotic and brave people, with great aspirations and an infinite capacity for intrigue. If Hitler did to take their country, he will not find them asleep or afraid. They have been waiting for him for years, with 1,200,000 men, well equipped and in good heart.



This map shows the location of Rumania of the different racial minorities.



This map shows what the Rumania would become if the minority claims against her were conceded.

Spotting the Rank MAJOR-GENERAL

A Major-General commands a Division and holds direct appointments on headquarters staff. The rank was originally Sergt.-Major-General, hence the fact that it ranks below that of a Lieutenant-General.

The majority of Major-Generals are specially selected from the list of Brigadiers commanding infantry brigades, but officers of all arms are eligible for the various posts carrying the rank.

At the start of the war there were 97 holding the rank of Major-General in the British Army, one in the Royal Marines, 26 in the Indian Army and three in the Territorial Army.

Pay: £2,087 a year for married man; £2,029 for single man.

RUMOURS OF PEACE Conference Said Held In Hongkong

New York, May 18. A special report to the New York Times from Shanghai says that Japanese emissaries and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's representatives are meeting in Hongkong regarding a basis for formal Sino-Japanese negotiations.—United Press.

Rumours of Sino-Japanese peace were first circulated last week in Hongkong Chinese exchange circles to the effect that a high official of the Chinese Government in Chungking had gone to Halphong for this purpose. Since then the story has been denied by Chinese officials, but the news has produced a beneficial effect upon the Chinese national currency which is now much more steady.

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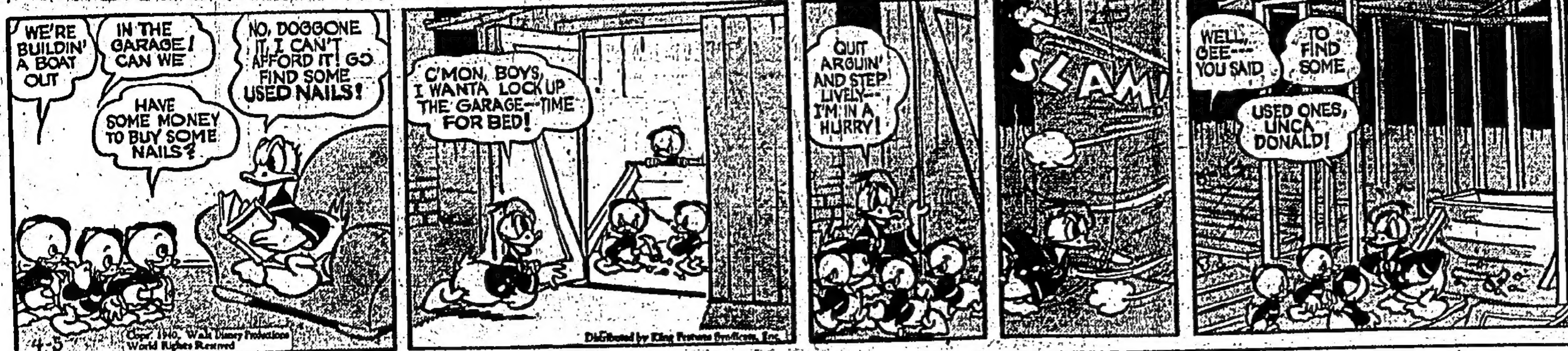
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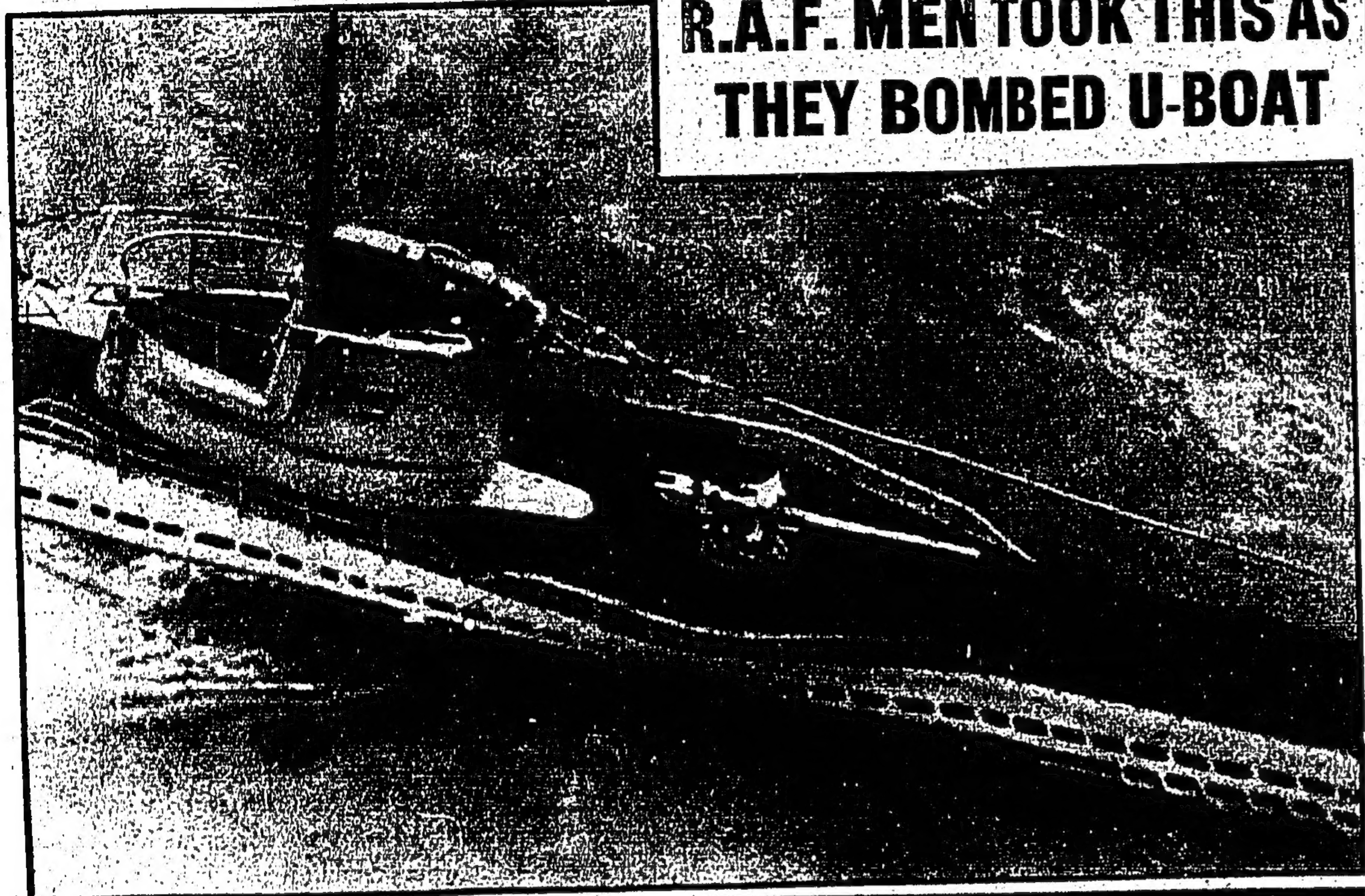
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B.E.F. Man Finds His French Bride (Telegram Went Astray)

FAMED RUGBY PLAYER KILLED



PRINCE ALEXANDER OBOLENSKY, the English Rugby International, who was a pilot officer in the R.A.F., was killed in a plane accident at an East Anglian aerodrome.

HIS BROTHER CO-RESPONDENT

A BROTHER cited his own brother as co-respondent in the Divorce Court recently.

He was Mr. Reginald Malcolm Burge, of Brockwell Court, Brixton, S.W., and he cited his brother, Mr. Edward Burge.

He was granted a decree nisi, with costs, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Hilda Burge.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Burge married in 1929. They lived in London hotels and in Paris.

The case for Mr. Burge was that his wife left him in 1937, and he alleged that she and his brother afterwards committed adultery.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT WILLIAM DENECKER and his 32-year-old French bride has been reunited.

A telegram that went astray had caused them a lot of trouble.

Denecker is in the Royal Army Service Corps, and went to France with the B.E.F. soon after war began. He was married in February and not long afterwards was ordered back to England.

Mrs. Denecker arrived at Folkestone to join him.

First Visit

It was her first visit to England—and she cannot speak English.

No one was there to meet her because a telegram sent to tell her husband of her arrival went astray.

After their reunion, Denecker explained, "I had been moved to another station so the telegram never reached me."

"Later I found that my wife was somewhere in England."

"At first my efforts to trace her failed. Then I found that she was in Folkestone."

"She thought that probably I had returned to France and she decided to go back, too."

"So she was waiting for an exit permit."

"We're both very happy now."

Mrs. Denecker was the first bride of a member of the British Expeditionary Force.

Pet Led Her To Death

SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD Mrs. Mabel Stevenson, of Cliftonville-road, Brighton, had two pet canaries.

Every night she hung the cage containing one of them on the kitchen wall.

The other cage she placed on the plate rack above the gas stove.

This practice cost Mrs. Stevenson her life.

For in putting the cage on the plate rack she accidentally turned a loose tap of the gas stove.

Neighbours who broke into her flat found her and the canaries dead.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded at the inquest.

THESE amazing pictures of the last minutes of a Nazi submarine were taken by the crew of an R.A.F. plane as they sank it.

Their bombs were actually in the air as they snapped the top picture. In the bottom one you see the disturbed water which was all there was to show the fate of the U-boat after the bombs had done their work.

You read in yesterday's "Daily Herald" an outline of the R.A.F. men's exploit, carried out near Wilhelmshaven on Monday. Here is the crew's own story:

"We were on reconnaissance over the Heligoland Bight, and when the submarine was seen it was moving on the surface only a few miles from the shore," said the bomber's captain.

"We had to act quickly or the submarine might have crash-dived and got away. We dropped our bombs. My first impression was that they had fallen short, but the corporal air gunner shouted excitedly through the inter-communication set, 'A direct hit, sir.'"

"Falling the aircraft into a sharp turn I brought it round in time to be able to see the stern and bow sticking up out of the water. The submarine must have been split in two."

The corporal air gunner said, "I was looking down on the submarine as we were passing over it. After we had dropped our bombs I saw two parts of the vessel sticking up out of the water. All I could see in between was a white patch of disturbed water. Then oil began to spread over the surface of the sea. Finally, first one part then the other disappeared as though they had gone down separately."

White man at native camp 'broke trust'

OUT in Sierra Leone, British colony on the West African coast, Donald Harold Hutter, aged twenty-four, had charge of a native camp and a diamond mine.

He was the only white man within seven miles.

In London—at the Old Bailey—he was sent to prison for fifteen months for possessing 1,224 uncut diamonds valued at £15,000, knowing them to have been stolen.

And Judge Beasley said to him: "In addition to stealing a large quantity of diamonds you broke a great trust—the trust reposed in you as the only white man in a camp and in charge of a mine. You set a shocking example to the natives under you."

Hutter admitted stealing the diamonds, and said he stole them because he heard by cable from England that his wife—whom he had married two years previously—was ill in hospital and had no money to pay bills.

Said He Was Single

He arrived at Liverpool on leave with the diamonds hidden in his clothes, and tried to sell them in Hinton-garden, London. The diamonds were shown in court in a sealed glass bottle.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys, prosecuting, said the impression had been given by the defence that the climate in Sierra Leone was such that it would not be advisable to take a white woman out there. That was not so.

The company employing Hutter advised their employees to take their wives with them, but when Hutter joined the firm he signed a statement that he was single.

Mr. Edward Clarke, defending, said Hutter told the firm he was single because he thought it would be easier for him to get the job. He was paid £45 a month, out of which he allowed his wife £20 a month.

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H. K. T. Short Service of Inter-cession.

12.30 Les Allen (Vocal) and Primo Scala's Accordion Band.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press. Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Clapham and Dwyer, Frances Day, Bing Crosby and Others.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Jubilee Music Hall Parade 1910-1935.

6.52 Ketebeby-In A Fairy Realm—Suite.

Albert W. Ketebeby's Concert Orchestra conducted by the Composer.

7.05 Variety with Frank Crumit, Hildegarde and Sydney Torch.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

8.03 This week's programmes.

8.07 Music of Coleridge-Taylor.

Unmindful of the Roses, Arthur Heekless (Baritone), with Orchestra.

Spring Had Come (Hawatha), Elsie Suddaby (Soprano), with Orchestra.

Four Characteristic Valses, 1. Valse Bohemienne, 2. Valse Rustique, 3. Valse de la Reine, 4. Valse Mauresque, New Light Symphony Orchestra.

Life and Death, Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone) with Orchestra.

8.30 A Dance Programme.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"I Believe in Democracy" A talk by Dr. A. D. Lindsay.

9.45 Selected Piano Solos.

Valses Nobles, Op. 77, Nos. 1-12 (Schubert), Lili Kraus; Minuet and Trio (from Fantasia, Sonata in G Major, Op. 78—Schubert); Prelude in C Sharp Minor, Op. 3, No. 2 (Rachmaninoff), Arthur Rubinstein.

10.02 Two Songs by Georges Thill (Tenor).

"Werther"—O Nature, Full of Grace (Messener), The Damnation of Faust—O Vast Nature (Berlioz), Sung in French with Orchestra.

10.10 Berlioz—Symphonie Fantastique, Op. 14.

Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire cond. Bruno Walter.

11.0 Close down.

MISS WOLFE ENGAGED

Former I. G. P's Daughter To Wed Sqr. Ldr. G. A. G. Johnston

The engagement is announced in the London Times, of Squadron Leader G. A. G. Johnston, R.A.F., to Kathleen Irene Wolfe.

The bride-to-be is the younger daughter of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, former Inspector General of Police in Hongkong, who retired on pension in April, 1935. He and Mrs. Wolfe are now living at 24 Kensington Mansions, S.W.5.

Squadron Leader Johnston is the younger son of the late Dr. and Mrs. A. H. G. Johnston.

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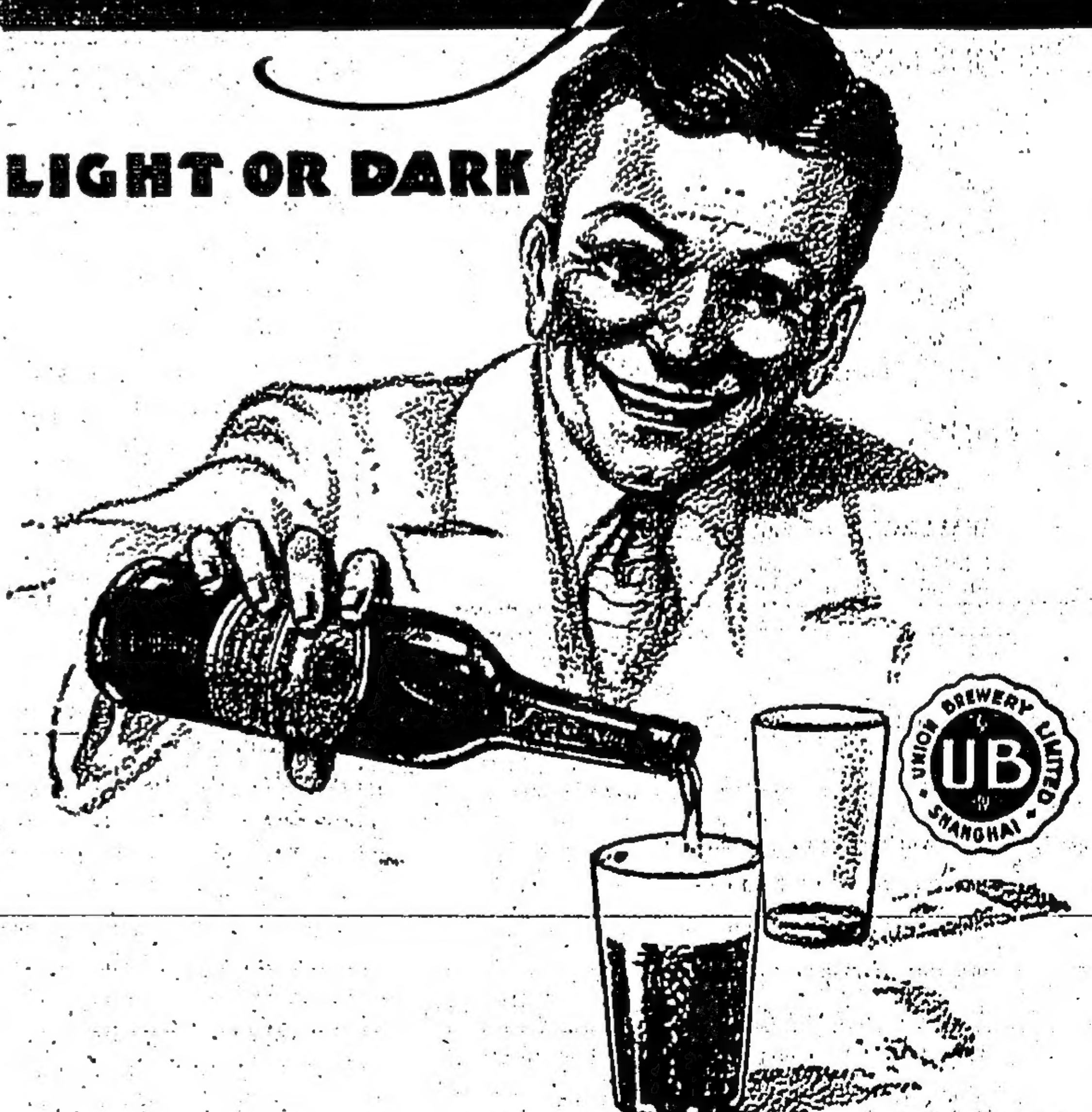


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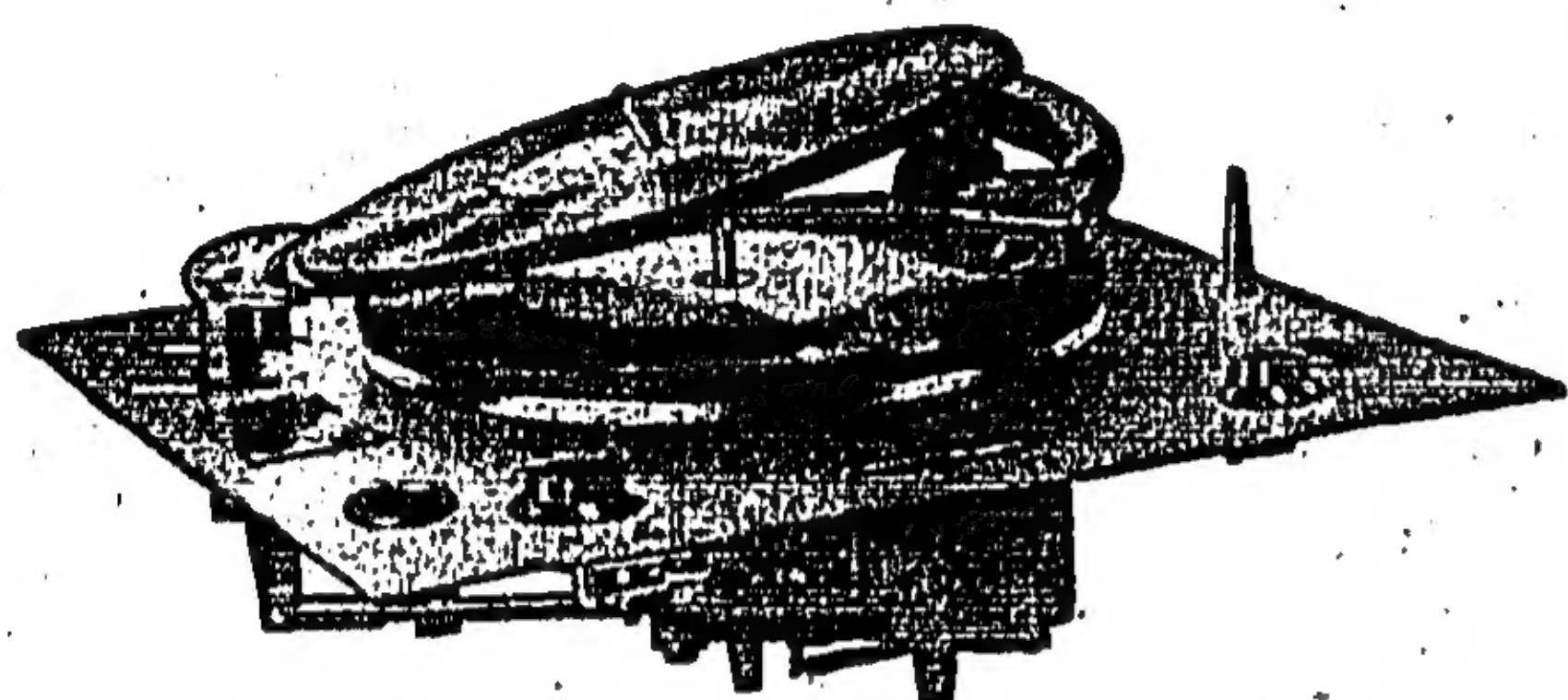
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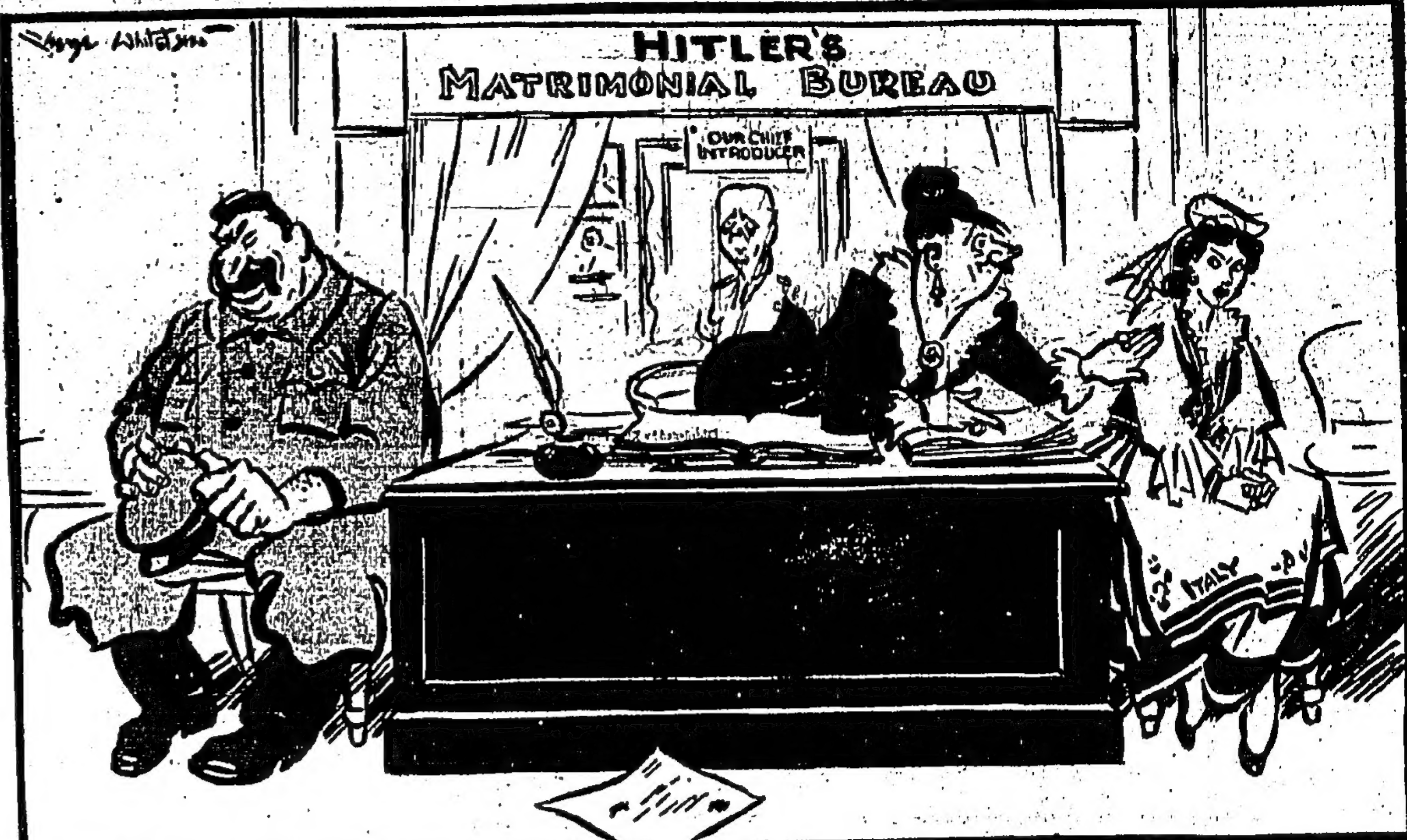
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Aesthetic Cricket

Why is it, inquires C. B. Fry, the English athlete, that, more than all other games, cricket appeals to the imagination of artists in all walks of life in Great Britain? Football is more popular with the masses. Golf has a greater hold upon the wealthy. Real tennis has a longer and more royal lineage. Yet it is cricket, Englishmen love to point out, and none of these other games, that links together such diverse people as Clifford Bax and Sir James Barrie, Sir John Squire and Andrew Lang, Alec Waugh and C. Aubrey Smith (of Cambridge and Hollywood).

Mr. Fry suggests that there is a mystery in the art of hitting a ball with a bat that eludes even the greatest of cricketers, and fascinates men of letters. Mr. Fry is sometimes called the finest all-round athlete that England ever produced. He is one of the few amateurs who have ever played in a professional football cup final. Even so, there will be found some who disagree with his explanation.

For the best writing about cricket is not to be discovered in technical discussions about the niceties of play. It is found in poems and essays and stories that are drenched in the peculiarly gentle, peaceful, gracious atmosphere of the game, on summer afternoons when the sun throws long shadows across the green, and the chime of the church clock and the murmur of trees in the breeze are the only sounds that break the stillness except for the quiet regular knock of bat on ball. Cricket, many people will maintain, is the most literary of games simply because it is the most aesthetic.



MADAME ADOLF: "Confidentially, my dear, I agree with you. But why not walk out with him and see how you get along?"

THIS SONG CHANGED YOUR LIFE

By

Philip Jordan

WHEN evening came, and it was quiet, the music of the song flew through the air. Although it was gentle at first, and came up the wind from far away, the peasants who heard it were aware that this was a new sound, perhaps even that great fire of liberty was now being set alight and that its blaze would tear through Europe for more than 100 years before a great war came to damp it down in our own time.

Bent over their vines, those who heard the man singing let their hands fall and remained bent as though in prayer, for the majestic song of that evening was to be the doom of kings and autocrats and the birth of freedom too.

The western sun threw their long shadows in the direction of Prussia, against whom even now the armies of France were marching; and over the brow of the hill, to the south of them, black against the pale sky of the evening, came the uplifted weapons of rude men crusading for liberty.

The irresistible song which they sang foamed down the valley, and although only the sound and no words reached the peasants, the message was understood.

★

LIBERTY was on the march; and its feet moved to the tune of "The War Song of the Army of the Rhine." Later generations were to call it "La Marseillaise."

The man who wrote that song died of an illness which he caught in the dampness of a prison cell for debtors; but it is we who are his debtors, for the song which he wrote knit together the scattered forces for liberty, and forged a weapon from them that was to scour the world and endure for all time.

His name was Rouget de Lisle. His origins are almost as

obscure and as unimportant as his end. All that matters to us is that he stepped out of a dinner party in Strasbourg on April 25, 1792, with an idea in his head; and that the next day he returned to that same party with immortality upon his brow.

★

"LA MARSEILLAISE" had been written in a night. The words which he wrote to that urgent tune are hardly revolutionary in content; rather are they an appeal to the sons of France to unite in the face of Prussian menace; but one of those sublime ironies which history occasionally permits herself, they were, in fact, to disrupt France, giving heart and courage to the oppressed that they might the easier sweep into the dustbin of history the pornography which had governed them from ancient times.

Like a fire through dry grass on a windy day Rouget de Lisle's song, once it had first been sung in Marseilles some short while later, swept north to the capital, across all France and finally into the remotest corners of the world; a tonic and an enduring hope to men imprisoned by circumstance and tyranny.

From the anacrusis which precedes its first bar to the last dying fall it is an urgent and vital song which has altered the history of mankind as it has raced through the ages on tireless wings to emerge in our own time, fresh, vital and as necessary as on that first miraculous morning when its notes, floating from the windows of Mayor Dietrich's house in Strasbourg, lit up the hearts of those who passed along the streets beneath.

The French Revolution rode into history upon its back; to its measure in 1848 liberal Europe slammed doors on the

world's first Soviet Government, the Paris Commune of shining memory; and in 1917, from the satin nest of the fugitive ballerina Krupskaya, mistress of the Tsar, its notes smashed into the Petrograd night as the Bolshevik deputies in her parlour played their parts as midwives of a new world.

Since the day the Marseillaise was first sung, history, whenever it has turned a corner, has marched to its tune, for Citizen de Lisle invested with plumes and baldric the tatterdemalions of revolt who fight blindly for something whose importance they feel but can hardly understand. His song is the gay uniform of revolution.

Indeed, the songs that men sing win their battles for them, for the flowered pattern of emotion is more potent than the austerity of intellectual planning; and song has raised up the common man as sycophancy has exalted the aristocrat.

Men who will not die for impeccable statistics will fall gladly for an untruth if it be set to music.

★

AND no other song in the long story of tribulation has ever risen above the ankles of Rouget de Lisle's titanic hymn. The graveyard strains of the "International" and the ponderous drabness of "The Red Flag" have won no fights for liberty; they are the shabby appendages of its more self-conscious moments, not the fathers from whose loins issued the flow of life which inspired it to victory.

Yet men have been moved by tunes more vulgar even than

FACTS

Just over one hundred years ago died Rouget de Lisle, composer of "Marseillaise," war hymn of French Revolution. Himself a Royalist, writing in hatred of German threat to his country, his song quickly became manifesto of revolutionists and Napoleonic armies.

Banned under Second Empire. Adopted as official anthem by Third Republic.

British political songs: "Lilli-bul-lero" used against James II., "Tipperary" in Great War.

those two Albert Memorials of music; for more than four years a song called "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was often the last sound to beat upon the eardrums of riven men as they drowned in their own blood; and it cheered them to the end of all things which they had cherished in their short lives. But now it is only a memory.

To deny that each one of us knows secretly a piece of music which enables him to pluck stars from the farthest sky would be to deny a truth. But those are scattered and private things: it was Rouget de Lisle who reduced them all to a common denominator and expressed in sound what had hitherto been formless wanderings in the heads of individual men.

★

HE has moved more men than Shakespeare moved, or Homer, or Goethe, perhaps as many as the Bible has moved; and where the influence of Rousseau or of Voltaire indirectly taught us to value freedom, he came out into the light of day and without so much as a by-your-leave plucked greedily at the heartstrings of mankind and gave it self-respect.

Let his epitaph be not only his own hymn but also the words of the Victorian poet, O'Shaughnessy:

One man with a dream, of
pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer
a crown;
And three with a new song's
measure
Can trample a kingdom
down.

AMERICAN SUPPORT

Opinion Begins To Swing-Over

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—A vigorous controversy is arising over the question of giving all possible immediate support to the Allies.

Indicating a big swing-over in opinion, the "New York Times" reports that 50 Republican leaders from the middle and western states told Mr. Robert Taft, the Republican Presidential candidate, that if he submitted to a popular vote in their regions a proposal for direct aid to the Allies short of entry into the war, it would be passed by a decided majority.

On the other hand, some prominent Americans still express strong isolationist views.

ST. QUENTIN IN GERMAN HANDS

FROM PAGE ONE

starts north of Montmedy and runs like a blunt spear-head towards Paris.

The point of this spear-head is near Laon, which is 75 miles north-east of Paris.

On the southern edge of the spear-head, the fighting on Saturday was unimportant.

Although the Germans have made some attacks the French have also been engaged in local action and in re-taking several villages.

The northern edge of the spear-head towards the Belgium frontier runs roughly parallel with the Sambre River.

The Germans say that they have crossed the Sambre and have taken Le Cateau and San Quentin.

A French Army spokesman says that the area of the main battle is 10 miles east of these two towns.

Terrific Nazi Losses

The Germans used both heavy and light tanks and aircraft runs in this battle but strong French resistance caused them heavy losses.

At one point the German dead are said to have formed a well five feet high.

Over this wall the German tanks pushed their way forward. The drive toward San Quentin was made by a light mechanized detachment of the type usually used for scouting.

It is not very large and not very strong.

Forts Holding Out

So far, the Sambre River has formed the northern edge of the spear-head and the French have been holding out at the forts of Mauberge.

A French spokesman says that the position is uncertain in Mauberge itself but fighting is going on to the west of the forts.

The movement west-north across the Sambre Valley may mean that the German drive has been diverted in an attempt to envelop the Allied troops in Belgium, have been withdrawing strategically.

This morning, British General Headquarters announced that the British front on Saturday had held firmly in the face of strong enemy pressure.

German Claim

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—An attack by 10 armoured cars south-west of Brussels last night was repulsed, according to competent quarters quoted by the official news agency.

It is claimed that 20 armoured cars were destroyed during the operation and it is stated that anti-aircraft artillery was used against the armoured cars.

GEN. WEYGAND ARMY DICTATOR

FROM PAGE ONE

almost reached the gates of Warsaw. His counter-attack, delivered in August, 1920, is regarded by many experts as a finer example of generalship than almost any given during the World War.

Completed Maginot Line

In 1923, he was sent to Syria as High Commissioner, and there by his firm and tactful administration he still further enhanced his reputation.

In 1931 he was appointed Vice-President of the Supreme War Council of France (the President being the President of the Republic) and Inspector-General of the Army, a post by virtue of which he was Commander-in-Chief. A year later a Ministry of Defence was established and Weygand became head of the combined land, air and sea forces. During his term in that post the Maginot Line was completed.

He retired from the post in January, 1935, and was succeeded by General Gamelin.

Strongly Anti-Nazi

General Weygand is a strong opponent of any rapprochement with Germany. He is also said to be one of the very few French generals who really understand Englishmen. His melancholy and apparent indifference conceal a master mind which works with great rapidity.

This is the man who has been selected to take charge in the present theatres of war.

JERUSALEM, May 19 (Reuter).

A contingent of the Second Australian Imperial Force arrived in Palestine this morning at the conclusion of a 10,000 miles journey.

MASTERY CAN BE GAINED

FROM PAGE ONE

and must realize that mastery can only be regained by furious and unremitting assault.

"And this spirit must not only animate the High Command but must inspire every fighting man."

"In the air, even at serious odds or even at odds which up to now have been thought overwhelming, we have been clawing down three or four times to one of our own and the relative balance of the British and German Air Forces has now become considerably more favourable to us than at the beginning of the war."

"In cutting down the German bombers we are fighting our own battles as well as those of France."

Ability To Beat Nazi Air Force

"My confidence in our ability to fight it out to a finish with the German Air Force has been strengthened by the fierce encounters which have taken place and are taking place."

"At the same time our heavy bombers are striking at the root of the German war machine, and have already inflicted serious damage upon oil refineries upon which the Nazi effort to dominate the world directly depends."

"We must expect that as soon as stability has been reached on the Western Front, the bulk of that force which rushed Holland into ruin and smoke in a few days will be turned upon us."

"I am sure I speak for all when I say that we are ready to face it and endure it and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten laws of war permit."

Britain The Next Victim

"There will be many men and women in this island who, when the ordeal comes upon them, as come it will, will feel comfort and even pride that they are sharing the perils of our island at the front—soldiers, sailors and airmen. God bless them—and are drawing away from them part at least of the onslaught they have to bear."

"Is not this the appointed time for all to make the utmost exertion in their power?"

"If the battle is to be won we must provide our men with the ever increasing quantities of weapons and ammunition they need."

"We must have, and have quickly, more planes, tanks, shells and guns—there is need for these vital munitions."

Must Win The War

"They increase our strength against the powerfully armed enemy and replace wastage of obsolete struggle and the knowledge that the wastage will be speedily replaced enables us to draw more readily upon reserves and throw them in now when everything means so much."

"Our task is not only to win the battle but to win the war."

"After this battle in France abates, its forces there will come to battle for our island, for all that Britain is and all that Britain means."

"That will be the struggle."

"In that supreme emergency we shall not hesitate to take every step, no matter how drastic, to call for the effort of which they are capable."

"Interest of property and hours of labour are nothing compared to the struggle for life and honour, for life and freedom to which we have vowed ourselves."

Sacred Pledges

"I received from the chiefs of the French Republic and particularly from the Prime Minister, Mr. Paul Reynaud, the most sacred pledges that whatever happens they will fight to the end, be it bitter or be it glorious—may, if we fight to an end it can only be glorious."

"Having received His Majesty's Commission, I have formed an Administration of men and women of every Party and almost every point of view."

"We have differed and quarrelled in the past, but now one bond unites us all: to wage war until victory is won and never to surrender ourselves to servitude and shame at whatever cost and agony it may be."

"It is one of the most awe-inspiring periods in the long history of France and Britain it is also beyond doubt the most sublime."

"Side by side, unaided except by their kith and kin the great Dominions and by the wide empires which rest beneath their shield, side by side the British and French people have advanced to rescue not only Europe but mankind from the foulest and most soul destroying tyranny that has ever darkened the stained pages of history."

The Message Of Trinity

"Behind them, behind us and behind the armies and fleets of Britain and France gather a group of shattered states and bludgeoned races—the Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch and Belgians—upon all of whom the long night of barbarism will descend, unbroken even by the star of hope, unless we conquer, as conquer we must and as conquer we shall."

"To-day is Trinity Sunday."

Centuries ago words were written to be a "call and spur to the faithful servants of truth and justice. 'Gird yourselves and be ye men of valour and be in readiness for the conflict, for it is better for us to perish in battle than to look upon the outrage of our nation and altar. As the will of God is in heaven even so let it be done.'"

Common Statement

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister is expected to make a statement on the latest developments on the Western Front when the House of Commons re-assembles on May 21.

It is likely that a similar statement will be made in the House of Lords.

SPLENDID ACTIONS

Nazis Harassed By British Bombers

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that a formation of our bomber aircraft carried out extensive operations in Belgium and France with the object of harassing the lines of communication of the German advance and to relieve the pressure on the Allied armies.

Our fighter aircraft, patrolling in their support, have accounted for a large number of enemy aircraft of all types.

From preliminary reports received relating to a part only of our fighter activities it is known that at least 20 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Harassing operations were continued during the night by heavy bomber formations.

In southern Belgium, bridges were hit, troop concentrations broken up and roads blocked.

Raids On Germany

Simultaneously other formations of night bombers penetrated into Germany where direct hits were made on oil fuel tanks in Hanover.

At other points, railway junctions and airfields suffered considerable damage.

All night a continuous watch was kept on military traffic over a wide area in western Germany and an offensive action was taken against enemy movements.

Rail and road communications were attacked. At one point, a heavy explosion was caused.

At another, aerodrome buildings were set on fire.

Night Operations

Hudson aircraft also carried out successful night operations. They caused further damage to oil fuel tanks in Hamburg and Bremen.

Two Blenheim aircraft, patrolling off the Dutch coast, encountered a formation of three Heinkel 111's and three Messerschmitt 110's.

They immediately attacked and shot down two Messerschmitts.

An Air Ministry bulletin states that during offensive patrols by our Air Force fighters over France and Belgium yesterday, one patrol of five Hurricanes shot down at least three and probably six German Heinkel 111's near Brussels.

A second and larger patrol encountered two enemy aircraft, one of which, a Heinkel 111, is believed to have been shot down.

Oil Dumps Destroyed

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Details of air force operations on Friday night show that the area of the raids extended from Hamburg in the north to Sedan in the south.

Extensive damage was done to German oil depots in Bremen and Hamburg.

Enemy aerodromes, troop columns, and road and rail junctions were bombed.

More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots in Bremen. A direct hit on a large petrol storage tank resulted in a terrific explosion, from which vast sheets of flame shot up to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and a pall of smoke like a "huge black mushroom" spread over the town.

Hamburg oil depots were bombed from 10 p.m. on Friday till dawn on Saturday. The course of these attacks, the explosion of a salvo of heavy bombs was followed by a terrific gush of flame and an outburst of fire that was visible from as far away as Cuxhaven.

Other petroleum depots in the area, some of which were first located by the aid of parachute flares, were attacked with equally evident result.

Fires started with incendiary bombs were seen to spread rapidly and helped to guide the following aircraft to complete the destruction of the targets.

Vast clouds of acrid black smoke, certain proof of the oil-fuel character of the burning fires, were rolling slowly over the area as the last of the raiders left Hamburg.

Other sections of the large bombing force were meanwhile attacking enemy aerodromes and lines of communication over a wide area.

Heavy damage was done to road and rail bridges across the Meuse and in the occupied areas in Belgium and France.

No casualties were incurred by the British bomber crews and all aircraft engaged in the night's extensive operations returned safely.

Anti-British Press Attacks

Japanese Sponsor New Movement

PEIPING, May 19 (Reuter).—Violent attacks on Britain continue to be made by local Chinese Press.

Apparently an order was given by the Japanese military for a week's campaign against Britain in the Press.

The Japanese-controlled Central Broadcasting Station yesterday sponsored anti-British speech.

LATEST FRENCH PRECAUTIONS

Bridges Blown Up Near Basle

BASLE, May 19 (Reuter).—The French Army Command in Alsace has blown up all canal and railway bridges on the line from St. Louis, the French suburb of Basle, to Leopoldsdorf, a few miles to the north.

They finally interrupted railway communication between France and Switzerland via Basle.

GERMANS IN RETREAT

FROM PAGE ONE

48 hours in the Oise Valley and between the Aisne and the Somme. Overhead, the sky was black with bombers, which played an important secondary role in support of the rival tank armies.

Nowhere in history or on battle-field has there been a more punishing battle fought than this tank battle of the Oise Valley, upon which it appears, the whole German invasion may probably turn.

At the very least, to-day's successful barring of the passage to the German tank columns by the French has given the Allies time to re-align their forces.

Foedless, Sleepless For Week

Both armies have been fighting for more than a week in which time they have had practically no sleep and almost no food. Yet there are no signs of fatigue as the two armies meet in one of the first frontal engagements of the war.

Rifles, machine-guns and small anti-tank artillery are helpless against the German wall of tanks because the Germans put big tanks in front and alongside small tanks.

When 400 such monsters line up they are immune to orderly attack.

They have covered 12 to 20 miles per hour, splitting deadly fire on all sides.

It took a combination of French tanks and field guns to successfully break up the German steel wedges, and German motorized infantry which followed the tanks into battle were annihilated with heavy losses.

The Allied air forces flew continuously during 17 hours of daylight to-day and did enormous damage to the German rear.

Pontoon bridges across the Meuse, which are the Germans' vital communications system, were attacked by dive bombers and at least eleven such bridges were destroyed.

To-night the German pocket on French soil was a kidney shaped sack about 30 miles deep and 40 miles wide along the general line from Mauberge to Reims.

Verdun, to Verdun, to Reims and along to Sedan.

French Advantage

Theoretically, the French should have a tremendous advantage of much better communications.

The Germans are obliged to make a long haul through Belgium inasmuch as not one main road traverses the Ardennes directly in the rear of the German pocket. There are only secondary roads and they were quickly chopped to pieces by tanks and heavy trucks.

The Germans have been unable to move east of Sedan, where the terrain is still protected by the Maginot line, so they are unable to use the good roads across Luxembourg.

Their main line of communications follows the Meuse river from Maastricht past Liege, Namur and Dinant to Metz, but as long as the Belgian fort at Liege and Namur hold out these roads are kept under intense fire.

OFFENSIVE WILL LOSE MOMENTUM

FROM PAGE ONE

General Sikorski said that the battle for which they had been waiting was now being fought in Belgium and partly on French territory.

The Allied armies, he said, were opposing an avalanche of steel and fire.

Behind them were the wealth of the countries and Empires.

What struck him more than anything else, however, was the deep sense of patriotism they have.

This was only the first phase of a great battle which would fluctuate one way or another. It would be one way or another, he said, as the German offensive would be the sign of local success as it would be to exaggerate that of provisional retirement.

Petain's Return Welcomed

ISTANBUL, May 19 (Reuter).—The entry of Marshal Petain into the French Cabinet is cordially welcomed in the Turkish Press, which recalls his famous order at Verdun.

The Turkish Press is also generally of the opinion that the halting of the present German offensive would mean the end of the "blitzkrieg."

It is declared that the Nazi regime cannot survive the slightest defeat.

Indian Currency Conservation

SIMLA, May 19 (Reuter).—The Government is introducing restrictions on certain imports similar to those enforced in other parts of the British Empire in order to conserve Indian currency.

The list contains nearly 70 articles and includes sugar, raw cotton, motor vehicles, silk and piece-goods.

FIVE KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—At least five people were killed and many were injured in an earthquake to-day.

A series of shocks occurred in the Imperial Valley of Southern California early to-day.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Count Crespel stated in the Chamber that complete accord exists between England, Austria, and Italy to prevent any rising of the Balkans, menacing the peace of Europe. He also declared that a complete agreement had been come to between England and Italy and that nothing can be done without the concurrence of England.

Prominent English citizens of Montreal claim that the English speaking population of that city is not diminishing but on the contrary is increasing and holding its own with the French.

It has been discovered that with the new English magazine the first shot almost always goes wide, and it is alleged that the soldiers believe that it will not shoot well unless the firer breathes sharply down the barrel three or four times before using it.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the majority of Italians consider that immediate war is now inevitable, and it must be remembered that the King refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. "For the sake of God and our Country," when the Italian realised that Austria offered ridiculously inadequate concessions, and that the Triple and the Quadruple alliances were indignantly against Signor Giolitti's manoeuvres, which showed that the King had unmistakable military aspirations. None doubted that the King, whose heart beats in unison with the people, will fail to meet the wishes of his subjects.

A Zeppelin airship dropped about 40 bombs on Hamburg at two o'clock this morning. Three people were injured.

Twenty-seven European Governments yesterday received copies of the memorandum on the scheme outlined by the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, which is locally known as the United States of Europe.

The cabinet hearing the body of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's warlord, who died last night, was held out of Warsaw to-day aboard a special train and to the place of internment at Cracow.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for Landreale, has made the following appointments:

Mr. G. R. Sayer to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from August 11, 1934.

Mr. Walter Schofield to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from October 24, 1934.

Mr. A. C. Taylor to be Chief Accountant, Kewloon Canton Railway, with effect from February 1, 1935.

Mr. T. H. King to be Inspector General of Police, with effect from April 9, 1935.

Nine members of the Parliamentary Labour Party have tabled a motion in the House of Commons urging the Government to bring to the notice of the German Government the feeling of regret caused by the mass terror now prevailing in Germany, and inviting the Government to inform the German Government that the condition of affairs in Germany is an unfortunate influence upon the cordial relations which it is desirable should obtain between Germany and Great Britain.

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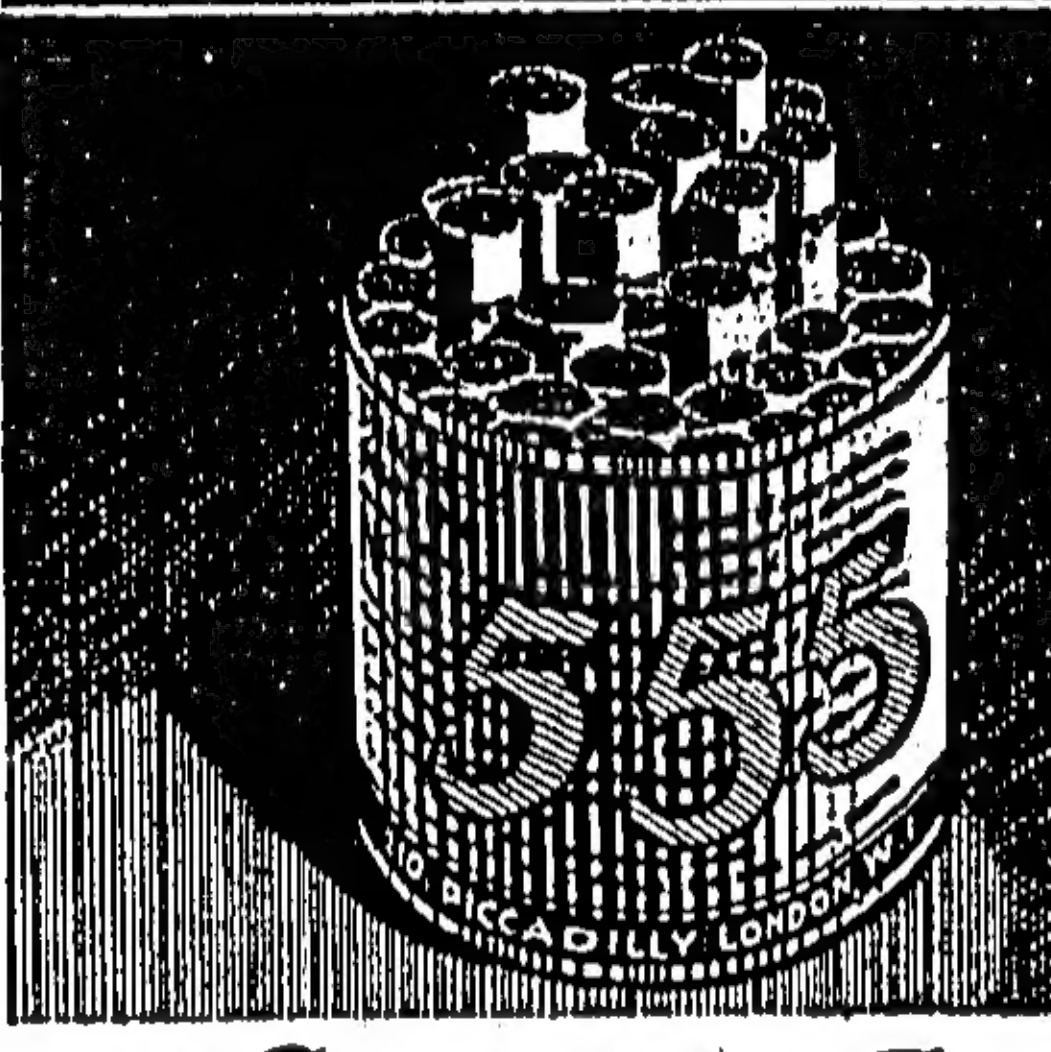
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Count the "TELEGRAPHS" everywhere

Hitler's Plan to Smash Britain

Air: Mass raids . Sea: Pocket . Land: 'Could break by super-bombers . U-boats . 'Magenot Line'

HOLLAND: NEW NAVY

BATAVIA. HOLLAND, invaded last week, had intended to spend £38,000,000 on a new Navy to guard the Dutch East Indies. It was to have included three battle cruisers of 27,000 tons each, 12 submarine chasers, two mine-layers and a dry dock of 40,000 tons. Sourabaya was to be fully fortified and war supplies built up on a large scale. The Government statement explained that the East Indies must have a Navy which could maintain Holland's right by force if necessary.

The Stuff They Tell America

HITLER HAS a four-point war plan to smash Britain. It is here revealed by Mr. W. B. Courtney, famous American journalist, who interviewed German military and air chiefs.

It is the type of war news that is being cabled to America from Berlin.

By W. B. COURTNEY

GERMANY'S FOUR-POINT WAR PLAN TO CRUSH BRITAIN WILL BE PUT INTO OPERATION SOON, THE NAZIS CLAIM. BIGGEST FACTOR IN THE PLAN IS A 'NON-STOP' AIR WAR, WHICH WILL BE PART OF THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE" OF BRITAIN.

This blockade, according to high military authorities in Berlin, will be made by:

1. A fleet of 500 pocket U-boats, manned by crews of 12.
2. A large fleet of armed speedboats, each with a crew of 4.
3. Mass air raids on British ports, dockyards, and the fleet.
4. Mass air raids on merchant shipping and convoys.

For the air raids the Nazis have developed a new twin-engined, medium range, high speed Junkers bomber. Mass production of the pocket submarine, specially designed for a blockade of Britain, has been in full swing.

Britain Encircled by Submarines

In theory they can remain on station, and be refuelled and re-provisioned from large U-boats, acting as mother ships, or from seaplanes. They have been building at a rate which in October was about 90, and is now about 100 a month.

AT LEAST 300 WILL BE READY. THE GERMANS CLAIM TO FORM A CIRCLE ROUND BRITAIN WHEN THE BLOCKADE IS ANNOUNCED.

Next, for the blockade plan, come the "pocket" torpedoes boats. They have little fleet combat value, but are useful for reconnaissance. Zigzagging at full speed they make poor targets. They are frail. Their great value to the blockade will be raids on merchant ships and convoys.

A high military authority in Berlin told me:

"Germany learned in 1914-1918, first, that no matter how smashing an army or how efficient a home morale and industry we have, we cannot bring a major European war to a definite end unless we beat the British Navy."

"SECOND, THAT WE CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT A MAJOR WAR AGAINST MAJOR POWERS ON MORE THAN ONE FRONT."

"Third, that if we keep our eastern frontier, and the Danubian Valley, open the Allies cannot starve us out."

Breaking the Maginot Line

"Therefore, it is Allied strategy to get us fighting on two or more fronts. It is German strategy not to."

"Our General Staff has worked out mathematically our exact chances of breaking the Maginot Line."

"On paper, we say that we can do it with the loss of 900,000 men. We figure the French can similarly get into us by losing 1,000,000 men."

"In either case, the attacker would lose as many as both sides lost altogether in six months at Verdun."

"This would be just for a narrow break-through; perhaps on a front of 20 to 30 miles. Then where would we be?"

"The spearhead would meet counter-attacks from massed reserves in a hostile countryside. Its

SHE IS FIRST WOMAN ANNOUNCER



Mrs. Sheila Barrett, first woman announcer of the B.B.C., leaving Carlton Hall register office, after her wedding to Mr. Ian Cox, of the B.B.C. Talks Department.

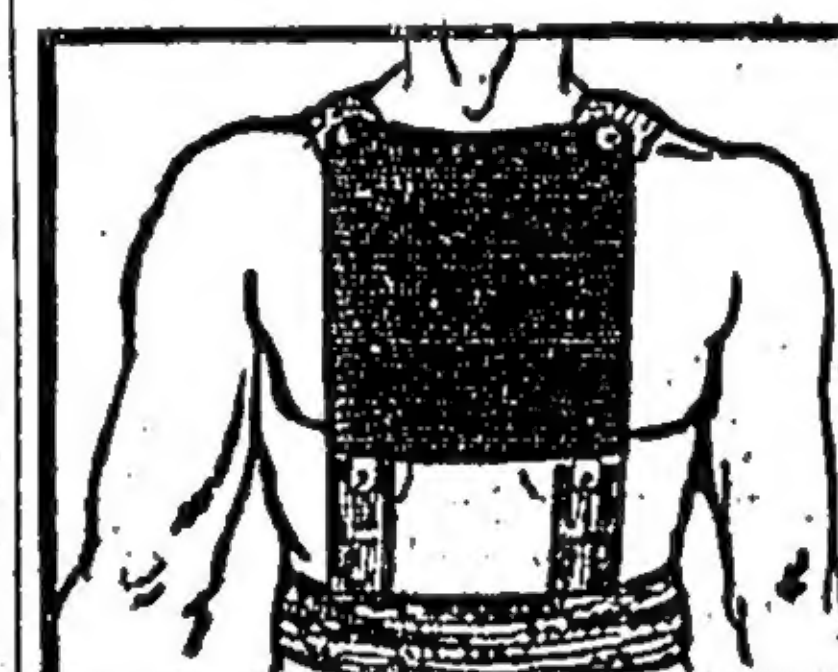
Give The Troops Chest Armour

— Says Surgeon

CHEST armour for the troops is advocated by Mr. Kenneth Walker, Harley Street Surgeon, in the "British Medical Journal."

In an interview between operations at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, Mr. Walker supplied further details.

Mr. Walker, who served as captain



Suggested design for breast-plate, which would be attached to the straps of the battledress

with the R.A.M.C. in the last war, noticed the great number of men who died in the front line from chest wounds made by tiny shell splinters, some no bigger than a fingernail. These, entering the vital area containing heart and lungs, would strike one of the great blood vessels.

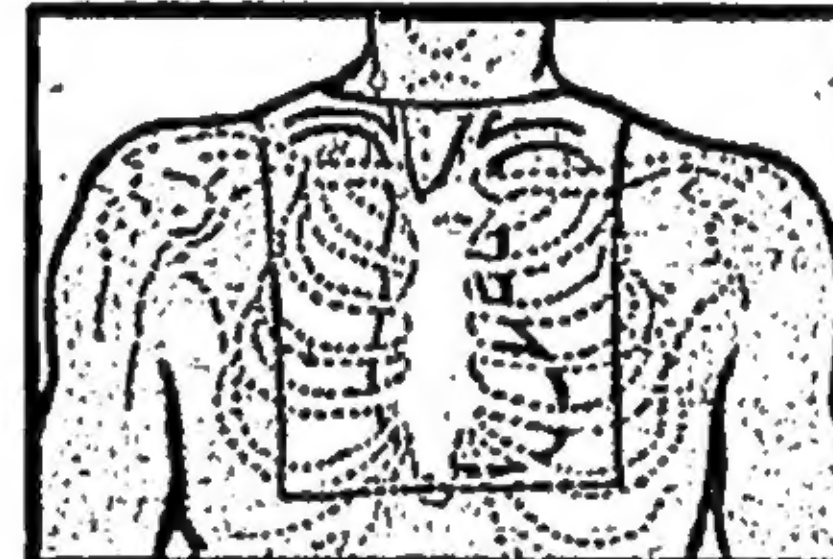
Twenty-seven per cent. of men killed instantaneously died from penetration of the chest. It has also been found that nearly 60 per cent of wounds were due to splinters.

He said that the armour could be the same material and thickness as the steel helmet, but would not be so

flanks would be exposed to withering assaults from the still intact but now separated portions of the Line. Communications would be blotted from the air.

"Thus our policy, subject of course to the changing fortunes and circumstances of war, must be:

"Stand fast on the Siegfried Line with as few troops as possible, keep a potent mobile force ready to carry out in the south-east if necessary — and make a direct Blitzkrieg on Britain to get her into a frame of mind for quick peace."



A shell splinter the size of a fingernail entering this area at comparatively low speed might cause instant death

expensive to manufacture as it would not require shaping. It could be suspended from the broad shoulder-straps of webbing on the battle-dress.

"There is no doubt," added Mr. Walker, "that the steel helmet saved countless lives, but it took a dramatic scene in the House of Commons to get the authorities to consider its use. The French and the Germans had it long before we did."

[The Commons scene to which Mr. Walker referred took place on March 29, 1916, when an Army lieutenant dropped 18 feet (from the gallery) to the floor of the House and shouted: "I am asking you to protect the heads of British soldiers against shrapnel fire."]

The boy who breaks when touched

DESCRIBED as a case in a million, a fifteen-year-old Trafford Park, Manchester, boy, Eric Tench, of Eleventh-street, has bones that break at a touch.

He has had about fifty fractures, and he is unable to walk.

His father told a reporter recently: "He has been in and out of hospitals ever since he was born."

"We dare not even leave balls of paper on the floor, because if he kicked them his leg would break."

"One day his mother was walking by and he put out his hand. He just caught her sock—and Eric was off to hospital again."

Eric said: "I am 'beginning to cheer up a bit because I have fallen several times without a break."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

A quiet morning, though a few bargains were recorded at what many buyers.

	Sellers	Bids
H.K. Banks	11250	1400
Unions (Chm.)	2405	
Docks Rte.	805	
Leads	23	240/420
Realtors	24	
Star Express	24	
China Lights (old)	875	915
China Lights (new)		

GARDEN TOOLS



"It has been said that it is the bad workman who complains about his tools: but there is no doubt at all that with better tools a finer job can be done. First grade Sheffield Steel—Fork and Spades, Trowels, Shears, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Hoes, and Watering cans, Revolving Lawn Sprinklers.

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- C 3034 Let's join in the Chorus with Tommy Handley and his Pals. Daisy Bell, Don't dilly dally on the way. Nellie Dean. Beautiful doll, Spaniard that blighted my life. Lily of Laguna. At Trinity Church. Man who broke the bank. Knees up Mother Brown.
- C 3039 Here we are again. If you were the only girl. Sweet Genevieve. John Brown's body. Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay. It's a great big shame. Old bull and bush. My old Dutch. Broken doll.
- C 2893 Fantasia. The British Empire. England. The British Grenadiers. Ireland. Minstrel boy. India. Raktah. Wales. Ma of Harlech. Canada. Concocting song. Australia. Aboriginal air. South Africa. Folk song. Scotland. Callie Herrin & hundred pipers. New Zealand. National song. Finale. Mayfair Symphony Orch.
- C 2898 England my England. Drink to me only with thine eyes. Here's a health. O peaceful England. Fanfare. Land of Hope and Glory. British Grenadiers. Jerusalem. God save the King.
- C 1783 More old songs. I've made up my mind. Two little girls in blue. I want to go to Idaho. Let's all go down the Strand. My Irish Molly. Silver threads among the gold. Jack Hylton's Orch. With Vocal Refrain.

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Pacifist Held Up Raid Warning

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector stated recently that as a G.P.O. night telephonist at Folkestone he did not pass on an air-raid warning.

"The result was that the siren did not sound, and I jeopardised the lives of my own kith and kin, among others," he added.

The objector, Ernest William Friend, aged 23, of Dover-road, Folkestone, admitted that he was dismissed because of his failure.

He told the South-Eastern tribunal at Southwark that he was a minor poet and writer, and from childhood had strong pacifist tendencies.

He would suffer court martial and execution rather than engage in national defence.

Every day he prayed for peace and prayed in German for friends in Germany.

He was registered as a conscientious objector provided he worked in agriculture or forestry.

MESSAGE TO TROOPS Belgian People Praise Namur Defenders

Ostend, May 18. A message from the Belgian people to the defenders of Namur broadcast this evening stated: "The Nation expresses profound admiration of the heroic defenders of the Namur forts, who offered amazing resistance to the enemy assaults. Their example and sacrifice are enshrined in the deepest virtues of our race. Accept the deep gratitude for the help which is particularly efficacious and which your defence brings to our country."

FIRING PRACTICE

Light gun firing practice will be carried out between 10 hours of a.m. and 12 midnight on May 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1940.

Firing Area "E" will be affected.

LETTERS

Girl Guides' Appeal

To The Editor, The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—May I beg the courtesy of your columns to bring to the notice of your readers the scheme put forward by the Girl Guides Imperial Headquarters, London, to raise £20,000 among the Guides and Brownies throughout the Empire.

The money will be devoted to providing two Air Ambulances, Air Speed Oxford type costing £15,000 to H. M. Forces, and a Motor Life boat costing £5,000 to the nation.

In Hongkong, Guides and Brownies are working hard to earn as much money as they can and every Guide is asked to give half a day's income or salary to the fund.

Through the generosity of the owners, directors and management of the King's and Majestic Theatres, two cinema performances for children will be given on Empire Day, May 24, at 11 o'clock. "Wee Willie Winkle" will be shown at the King's Theatre and "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Majestic Theatre.

The total proceeds will be devoted to the Guide Gift Fund. We very much hope that parents and children will support the scheme, all the theatres and help the Hongkong Guides' contribution.

MARY KING, Colony Commissioner.

PHEASANT ESCAPES

Mr. F. Filippance, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, reports that a Chinese pheasant, escaped from its cage in the Botanical Gardens on Friday.



EVERYBODY UNDERSTANDS

LIGHT FOR LHASA: PLANT CARRIED ACROSS MOUNTAINS

NEW DELHI.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED cases of British machinery were carried by coolies and mules over precipitous mountain paths to equip a generating plant just supplied for Lhasa, the "forbidden city" of Tibet.

British enterprise is helping to transform this remote capital, home of the Dalai Lama, into a modern city possessing many amenities, including telephones and electric light.

A British electrical firm, successfully surmounting immense transport difficulties, dispatched complete equipment for a generating plant ordered by the Tibetan authorities.

At 12,000ft.

This involved the carriage of the 1,800 cases of machinery. After being sent by rail to Darjeeling, they had to be carried by coolies and mules over boulder-strewn tracks winding along the mountain sides.

NEVER-MISS GUN SECRET

CLOSEST friends of Mr. G. T. Griffin, aged fifty-four, an unemployed mechanic, of Glebe-street, Castleford, Yorks, are unable to probe the secret behind his latest invention.

For twenty years Mr. Griffin, who was wounded six times in the last war, has been working to provide the War Office with an invention which will make it impossible for an anti-aircraft gunner to miss his target.

Now he claims to have succeeded and he has forwarded to the War Office plans for an attachment to an anti-aircraft gun.

But Mr. Griffin refuses to reveal the full story of how his idea was born.

"It was a sniper's bullet which put the idea in my head," he states. "I was shot through the hand in the trenches when I tried to save a periscope from falling."

Mr. Griffin has several other inventions to his credit, including a revolving dashboard and darts.

"My main idea, though, is to shorten the war," he says. "You see, I have a son in the Army and two more may be called up soon."

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and on the novel "The Flower Girl" by Frank Wood • Made by Jack Wollpelt
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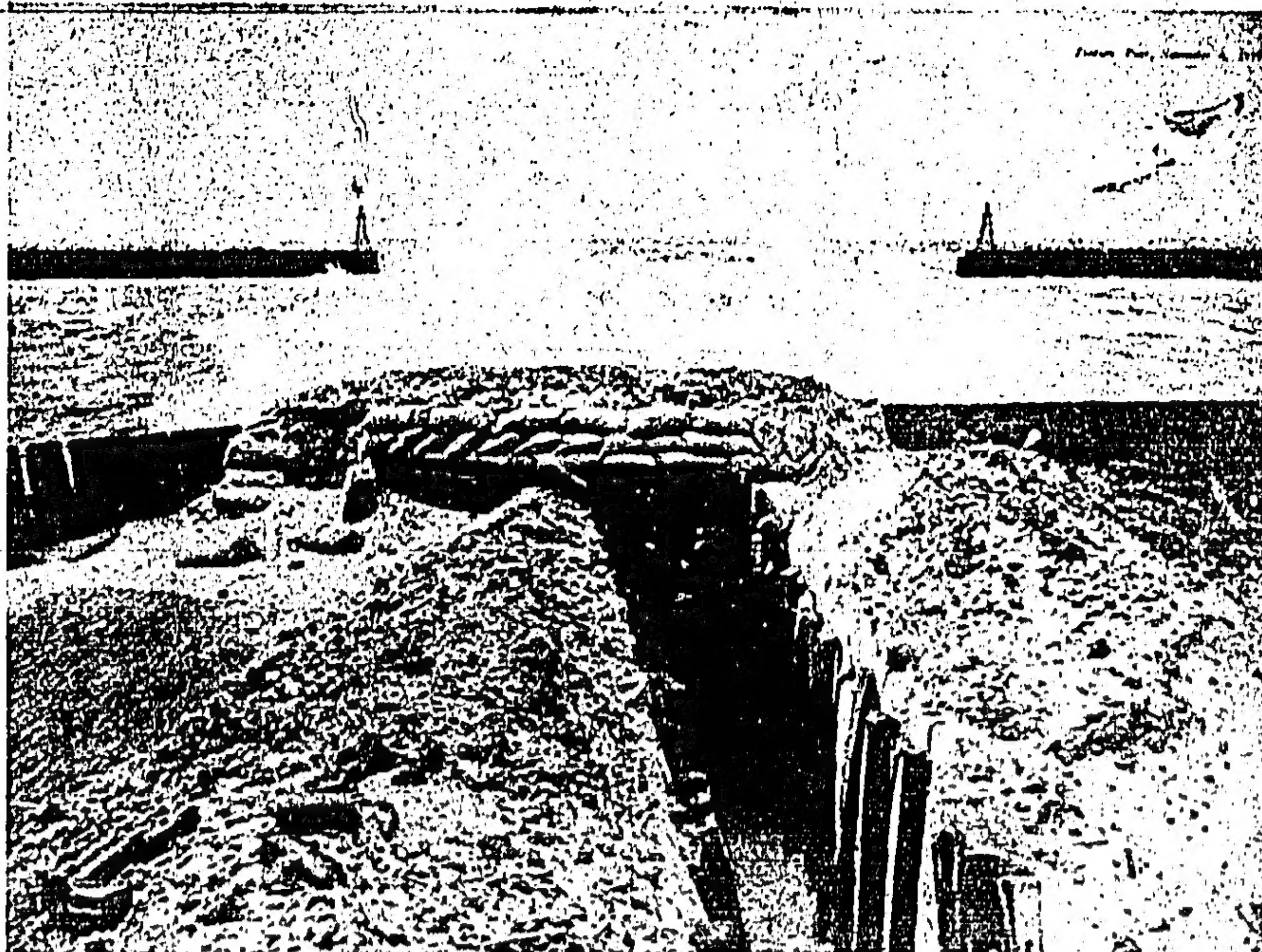
TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY

Another "Secret Service" Thriller!

"SMASHING THE MONEY RING"

Warner Bros. Action Drama!

THEY RESIST TO LAST IN ZEELAND



A PHOTOGRAPH of Dutch defences on the coast of Zeeland.

Stowaways from Jamaica Want To Finish Hitler

SIX little darkie boys came to London recently. They were the first (unofficial) contingent of the Jamaican expeditionary force. They were stowaways.

SUPREME TEST

British Press And The "Blitzkrieg"

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—It is the supreme testing time. That is the consensus of opinion during the week-end of British newspapers. There is general agreement that while the situation is crucial because of Germany's years of preparation, the whole Nazi regime is now being tried in the fire. For Hitler, it is now or never, domination or defeat.

Nazis Staking Everything

It seems impossible that we have four years of war before us, says the "Spectator." Germany is staking everything on a concentrated assault. We may have to give ground for a time. We will need the power to endure but we will need all of it. Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly newsletter, deals with a question many are asking. Why has Hitler not struck before? It was known for certain, he writes, that Hitler believed that he could make peace after the conquest of Poland. When that failed, he wanted to launch a "Blitzkrieg" in November, but his generals persuaded him to hold his hands. They hoped that U-boats, aircraft and mines might be successful against Britain's sea communications. They hoped by skillful propaganda to detach France from Britain.

Hitler's Wrong Choice

By the spring of 1940, it was evident that these hopes had been in vain. Hitler had to make up his mind to choose one of two courses: remain on a defensive state of siege or launch a general offensive in the hope of winning the war this year. He has chosen the latter, and has chosen badly, says commander King-Hall. It would have been the correct course in September, 1939. Our minds, resolution and courage must be of the quality of granite.

We Are Ready

The "Economist" says that there is no reason for optimism because the stakes are high. But while we are waiting for the great clash that is coming, we can reflect that our position is more favourable than in 1914. We are ready. The Catholic weekly, "Tablet," looks into the future. We are watching the disappearance of the whole order of Nazism, it says. A Europe restored will be a Europe united. The dream of centuries of an absolute sovereign independence must yield to something bigger and stronger. The first links are already in existence between Britain and France. They will have to be extended.

CHINESE INDUSTRIES

An Association Formed For Their Promotion

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the South-west Industrial Development Association was held in Hongkong on Friday.

A Standing Committee of nine members was formed. They are Messrs. Y. M. Chien, Chang Chao-tang, Shih Chiu-ao, Yip Lan-chuan, Yunn Wei-yang, Hsu Chi-liang, Hsu Kuan-ying, Hsiao San-ping and Liu Li-chi. Mr. Yunn Wei-yang was also elected Chairman-Executive, and Mr. Liu Li-chi, Secretary. Central News.

The ship they chose was the former German Pomona (3,500 tons), which was seized in London docks at the outbreak of war and renamed Empire Merchant. An officer on watch discovered the six crinkly-haired West Indian boys six hours after leaving Kingston, Jamaica. Five were crouching in the steering-house. The sixth made a jack-in-the-box appearance from a ventilator.

And all six said they wanted to join the British Army and "finish Hitler."

They lined up on deck at the end of the journey, their fashion styles ranging from yellow pullovers and wide baggy trousers to khaki shirts and dungarees. One smiling youngster wore only a striped waistcoat and a pair of flannel underpants. Only one wore shoes.

"Ah Sure Is Going To Boil Over"

Herbert Robertson, aged twenty-five—he has twenty-two brothers and sisters—said: "Ah sure hope Ah ain't gonna get out in jail. Ah's come all this way to get in the Army and Ah sure is going to boil over if Ah don't see nuthin' but iron bars." Twelve of his brothers fought in the last war, and he "sure wanna make the thirteenth."

His fellow-stowaways are Percy Buchanan, Sidney Young, Harold Cover, Albert Bennett, and Alvin Murray.

If Alvin is taken before a policeman he says he is going right down on his bended knees and will say, "Sir, Ah wants you to let me free so I can join the Army and fight like my father fought in the great war. If you don't let me join it's gonna break mah heart."

On their way to England the darkie volunteers helped to paint the ship, scrubbed floors and worked in the engine room.

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

have ended the German hopes of executing a flanking movement whereby the Allied forces in Belgium may have been cut off.

Every road, railway and bridge in the evacuated area has been destroyed firstly by the withdrawing British, French, Belgian and Dutch armies and afterwards by civilians who remained behind.

Among the systematic demolition operations none were more thorough or more successful than those carried out by the Dutch in their own territory, particularly in the Zeeland islands, which have apparently been evacuated in addition to the Belgian area.

Although no names are mentioned in cable reports, the Allied front lines now apparently extend from either Ostend or Nieuport on the coast to Maubeuge on the Franco-Belgian frontier thence in a continuous line along the French frontier fortifications to Switzerland with the exception of the bulge into France, which extends approximately from Maubeuge to Sedan. The Germans would be in possession of the Belgian coastal cities of Zeebrugge, Le Coq and possibly Ostend if this estimate is correct.—Ed.)

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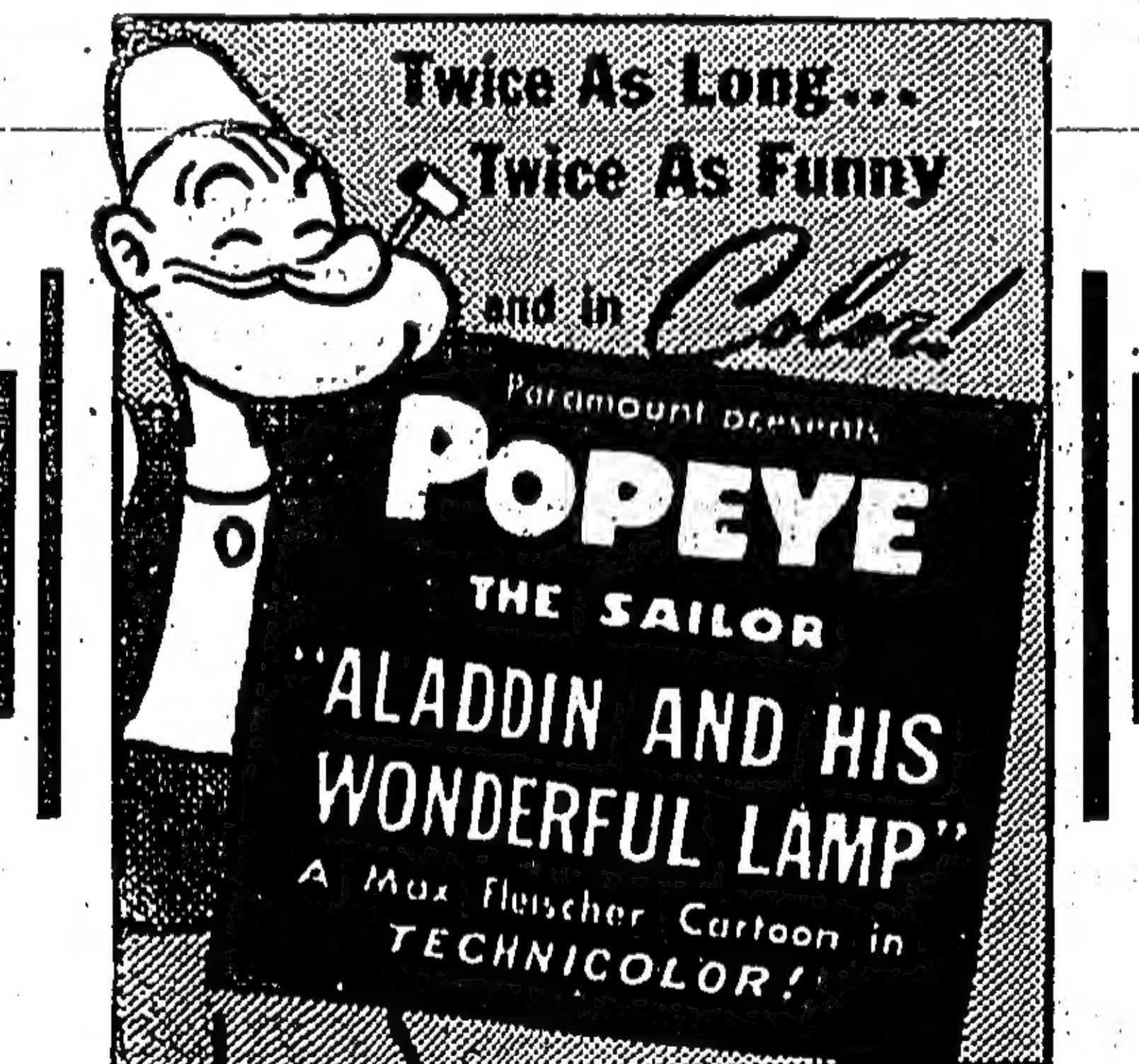


TO-MORROW: "LITTLE WOMEN"

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GERMANS IN RETREAT

HISTORIC BATTLE OF THE TANKS IN OISE VALLEY ENDS IN FRENCH VICTORY: LE CATEAU RE-CAPTURED

"It Would Be Foolish to Disguise Gravity of Hour"

MASTERY CAN BE GAINED ONLY BY FURIOUS AND UNRELENTING ASSAULT

—Churchill

Premier Warns Britain That Full Force Of Germany Will Soon Be Turned On Island

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting at 8 p.m. to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I speak to you for the first time as Prime Minister in this solemn hour in the life of our country and Empire and of our Allies and, above all, in the cause of freedom.
RAVAGING OPEN COUNTRY

"A tremendous battle is raging in France and Flanders. The Germans, by a remarkable combination of air bombing and heavily armoured tanks have broken through the French defences, north of the Maginot Line. Strong columns of their armoured vehicles are ravaging open country which, for the first day or two, was

Hitler Orders Dismemberment Of Belgium

SEYSS-INQUART, AS NEW GAULIETER

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that Hitler has appointed Dr. Seyss-Inquart as the Reich's Commissioner for the occupied Dutch areas.
Hitler has decreed the incorporation of the Belgian regions of Eupen; Malmédy and Moresnet in the German Reich.

The official German news agency says that Dr. Seyss-Inquart is charged with the task of "maintaining public order and public life in the Dutch districts occupied by German troops."

Supreme Authority.
"Under Hitler's direction, Dr. Seyss-Inquart will have supreme authority over the Dutch civilian population."

"Supreme military rights will continue to be exercised by German military commanders in the Netherlands, who have the right to order any measures necessary for the execution of military order and security."

"The existing laws in the Netherlands will remain in force as far as compatible with the occupation."

The Puppet's Career

(Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart is the Austrian Nazi who helped Hitler to occupy Austria in 1938. At the momentous interview at Berchtesgaden, Hitler told Schuschnigg that he must make Seyss-Inquart Minister of the Interior with full charge of the Austrian Police. When Schuschnigg later resigned, Seyss-Inquart was appointed Chancellor by Hitler, and it was he who provided the pretext for the German invasion by asking—obviously on Hitler's instructions—for German troops to maintain order. His Chancellorship lasted only a few days, for Austria was declared a province of Germany and he was made its Governor).

Denied Fruits Of Victory

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In the organised withdrawal in northern Belgium, Allied forces are reported to have destroyed all important military works.
"In Zealand, all military and naval works were destroyed by the Dutch, including those at the important port of Flushing."
The Dutch also destroyed all petrol and reservoirs in the naval dockyards.
The Dutch contingent now left in Zealand are continuing to fight at the side of the Allies.

100,000 KILLED IN ROTTERDAM

Terrible Toll In German Air Raids

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—According to a communiqué issued by the Dutch Legation here to-night, at least 100,000 people were killed and one third of the city destroyed when the Germans bombed Rotterdam.
Two squadrons of German bombers flew over the city in close formation, dropping delayed action bombs that "ploughed a veritable furrow of destruction."

The bombs, weighing 2,000 pounds, were dropped from a height of 4,500 feet.
After passing over the town once, the planes returned and repeated the operation again and again.

Dante's Inferno

Scenes reminiscent of Dante's Inferno ensued, with fires and explosions everywhere.
Houses and buildings over an area of 15 to 20 square kilometres—one third of Rotterdam—were completely destroyed.

According to a moderate estimate, at least 100,000 people must have perished in this "monstrous work of destruction, horrifying as a nightmare and absolutely without precedent."

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Ministers and the Defence Chiefs met for nearly an hour and a half at No. 10 Downing Street to-day.

without defenders.

"They have penetrated deeply and spread alarm and confusion in their track."
"Behind them are now pouring their infantry in lorries and behind them again large masses are moving forward."

"The re-groupment of the French armies to make a head against, and also to strike at this intruding wedge, has been proceeding over several days. They have been largely assisted by the magnificent feats of the R.A.F."

Must Not Be Intimidated
"We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by the presence of these armoured vehicles in unexpected places behind our lines."
"If they are behind our Front the French are also at many points fighting behind them."

"Both sides are in extremely dangerous positions and if the French Army and our Army are well handled, as I believe they will be, if the French retain that genius for recovery and counter-attack for which they have so long been famous, and if the British Army shows that dogged endurance in fighting power of which there have been so many examples in the past, then a sudden transformation of the scene might spring into being."

Gravity Of The Hour

"It would be foolish, however, to disguise the gravity of the hour."
"It would be still more foolish to lose heart and courage or to suppose that our well-trained and well-equipped armies, numbering three to four millions, could be overcome within the space of a few weeks or even a few months by a sweep or raid of mechanised vehicles, however formidable."

"We may look forward with confidence to the stabilisation of the Front in France and the general engagement of the masses will enable the qualities of the French and British soldiers to be matched."

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.



GENERAL WEYGAND

Weygand Becomes Military Dictator

Appointed Head Of All
The Allied Forces

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—General Maxime Weygand, former French Chief of Staff, and lately Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Middle East, has been appointed Command-in-Chief of all theatres of war.
A great strategist, General Weygand has been responsible for the organisation of the great Allied army now in the Middle East.

Brilliant Strategist
During the last war, he was Marshal Foch's Chief of Staff, and proved himself an ideal officer. He possesses not only an amazing memory and mastery of detail, but strength of character and initiative.
He served on the Yser, in Artois and during the battle of the Somme. He helped to plan the Allied assistance to Italy and took part in the counter-attack that returning to aid Marshal Foch, then Generalissimo of the Allied armies, in the final year of the war.

After the war was over, he was sent to Poland to assist the Poles against the Bolsheviks, who had almost reached the gates of Warsaw. His counter-stroke, delivered in August, 1920, is regarded by many experts as a finer example of generalship than almost any given during the World War.

Completed Maginot Line.
In 1923, he was sent to Syria as High Commissioner, and there by his

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Hitler Waging Cruellest War In Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, May 19 (UP).—Mr. Henry Luce, the Editor of the famous American News Magazine "Time", was among the refugees from Brussels who passed through Paris to-day.

Prior to his departure for Lisbon, where he will connect with trans-Atlantic Clipper for home, Mr. Luce gave an interview to Herbert King, "United Press" staff correspondent in Paris.
In his interview he insisted in strong terms that if the United States is to escape the tragic fate facing hundreds of thousands of civilians in Europe to-day, it must be more united and more strongly armed than ever.
"Only a strong nation can make a

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

NAZIS CLEARED FROM OISE AS MECHANISED UNITS ARE DECIMATED

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, MAY 19 (UP).—WHILE THE FRENCH ARMIES WERE SUCCESSFULLY HOLDING THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK WHICH YESTERDAY SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO PUSH EASTWARDS IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE BEHIND THE TRUE MAGINOT LINES, FRENCH TANK CORPS WENT INTO ACTION LAST NIGHT ALONG THE SAMBRE RIVER TO THE OISE CANAL, ON THE HOT PLAINS OF PICARDY.

In a smashing battle of tanks against tanks, the German drive to the west and south-west was completely checked.

NINE MILES REGAINED

In subsequent counter-attacks, which the French were quick to deliver following their initial success, the French threw the enemy back nine miles, re-capturing Le Cateau and Landreces to hold both banks of the Oise River between Maubeuge and St. Quentin.

Fifty miles from their bases of supply the German advance motorised columns were soon in difficulty under the intense French counter-attacks and, generally, the entire German drive was at midnight marking time with slight losses of previously conquered terrain.

Simultaneously, both the British and French were throwing into the counter-attack fresh divisions which had been spared for such a task by the shortening of the lines consequent upon the strategic retreat out of Belgium.

French 75 mm field guns, which were used successfully against the Panzer Divisions yesterday, were aligned this morning along the Sambre River to the Oise Canal where the Germans resumed at dawn their successful drive at the exact centre of the pocket.

In the first operation, the German tanks were smashed by artillery fire at point blank range. Then, through the carnage of twisted steel and shattered bodies, the French poured their own tanks to isolate and destroy two columns of German motorised infantry which were closely following behind the tanks in open motor trucks.

The German infantry, no longer protected by a vanguard of tanks, was simply decimated by the French battle.

The elimination of these columns forced the Germans to withdraw from Le Cateau across the Oise Canal and back through Landreces in the first retreat the Germans have made thus far.

Polish Tactics
The French threw big and little tanks into the battle.
The Germans have continued throughout the same tactics they used in Poland—links preceding long columns of infantry carried into battle on rubber tyres.
Against such a steel wall there is only one answer—more tanks.
After the French anti-tank mines had been blown up, destroying in the process scores of German machines, there were no more mines planted to halt the second wave of attack.

Alignment Of Steel
French tanks and 75 mm. field guns therefore formed a solid alignment of steel, creating a wall of fire so intense that the Germans were unable to penetrate.
Engagements of this nature were the fiercest thing ever witnessed by mankind, the great tank to tank fights taking place without halt for

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

PERFECT RETREAT FROM BELGIUM

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 20 (UP).—As the great Battle of the Tanks nears its decisive climax this morning, the official French analyst of the military informations told me:

"The situation has lost none of its gravity.
"But the Allies have been able to take advantage of the pause in the German advance to regroup the units which were scattered by the speed and severe impact of the German drive."

"It can now be considered that the effect that has lasted for three days completely to surround the German pocket has been successfully completed."

Perfect Retreat
"At the same time the Allies have completed their strategic retreat through Belgium, which, although presenting the Germans with a large tract of Belgian territory has had the effect of reducing the salient caused by the German drive."

The retreat of the Allied left wing from Belgium appears to have been perfectly executed and the Allied

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

BATTLE FOR AIR SUPREMACY

Dramatic Phase Of West Front Fighting

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Every report of last week's fighting in France and the Lowlands has spoken of the importance of air power on land operations, comments an air observer.

No one knows better than the man in the air of the aid that can be given to the man on the ground.
The Germans have been using their air power to an extent never visualised before. They are seeking to muffle their troops with bombs while launching fighters at our bombers.

The Nazi Technique

While it is not certain whether the Nazi air force is bigger than the Allied air forces or not, it was able, during the week, to concentrate many superior forces at a point in the Sedan region where the main battle occurred.

The British and French aircraft crews always had superior numbers facing them.
Every movement on the ground, he said, was linked up with air force failures or successes. It was worth noting that the French air force works as closely with the R.A.F. as do the two armies on the ground.

A complete picture cannot be drawn for some time to come of this hurricane speed war. But certain inferences can be drawn.

Allied Casualties

During the day we have kept up the bombing of German troops, positions and communications. This has caused us casualties. We have not as

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST ITALY TO COME IN Frank Speech By Count Ciano

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
Rome, May 19 (UP).—Indicating clearly that Italy intends to plunge into the European war, Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister told 75,000 people in a speech at Milan to-day that the nation "cannot remain outside the vicissitudes of Europe's shifting fate."

Speaking at the first anniversary of the signing of the Axis, Count Ciano declared: "Italy intends to keep faith with her obligations, and to go along to her every greater destiny."

He said that Italy will have to be reckoned with in the final settlement of the war.

Banners in the crowd carried banners bearing the inscriptions "Long Live Italy" and "Long Live the Italian Navy."

Count Ciano stressed the "necessity of finally achieving our national aspirations, which are just and indisputable to the five nations."

He added that Mussolini would give the order to march.

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POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy	May 20
Formosa and Swatow	May 20
Manila	May 20
Shanghai	May 20
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 14th May	May 21
Hai Phong and Hollow	May 21
Japan	May 21
Straits	May 21
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 15th May	May 22
Canton	May 22
Shanghai and Amoy	May 22
Straits	May 22
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 15th May	May 23
Japan and Manila	May 23
Sandakan	May 23
Canton	May 24

OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, May 20
Parcels only for Hongkong ... Noon.
Hai Phong ... 2 p.m.
Saigon ... 6.30 a.m.
Canton ... 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard and Hollow ... 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai ... 7 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada).
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Parcels ... May 20, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. ... May 21, 9.15 a.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 10.00 a.m.
Tuesday, May 21
Straits (Parcels only) and Calcutta ... 2 p.m.
Parcels ... May 21, 9.30 a.m.
Letters ... May 21, 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa ... 2.00 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ... May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 21, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, May 22
Amoy and Shanghai ... Noon.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service".
K.P.O.
Reg. ... May 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ... May 22, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ... May 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ... May 22, 7.00 p.m.
Sandakan ... 7 p.m.
Straits ... 7.00 p.m.
Friday, May 24
Canton ... 7.15 a.m.
Shanghai ... 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ... 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. ... 11.15 a.m.
Ord. ... Noon.
Parcels only for Tientsin, Peking, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa ... Noon.
Touane, Saigon and Bangkok Noon.
Saturday, May 25
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. ... May 25, 5 p.m.
Ord. ... May 25, 5.30 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.



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LOWERED by rope down the frost-crumpled face of a 100 feet deep gravel pit at Plumstead, Mr. Joe Fox is seen in the picture on the right, approaching a dog which had fallen on to a ledge. Top picture shows Mr. Fox (left) with the rescued dog, Prince, and Mr. R. A. Davies, who helped him.

Girl in trance sings—in Egyptain

LIVING a quiet, cultured life in Blackpool is a handsome young woman who is said to be the reincarnation of an Egyptian princess who lived more than 3,000 years ago.

Not only does she speak under trance in ancient Egyptian, but she also sings the lost melodies of a bygone era.

These melodies have been jotted down, and listeners have heard them over the radio in the organ recitals of Dr. Frederic H. Wood.

'Writing Medium'

The story is told by Dr. Wood in This Egyptian Miracle, just published by Rider (8s. 6d.).

Dr. Wood writes: "Late in 1927 Rosemary's hand began to write unexpectedly by itself. I realised at once that here was what is called a 'writing medium'."

Dr. Wood claims that Rosemary's mediumship has given Egyptian scholars a guide to the pronunciation of a language known only in written form.

Under test conditions, Rosemary, while in trance, has recorded the speech of ancient Egypt on gramophone discs.

From The Past

Records of Rosemary's speech were made at the International Institute for Psychical Research, London, and have been translated by an Egyptian scholar.

"In her normal state Rosemary does not know a word of Egyptian, and she steadfastly refuses to discuss it, even with me," Dr. Wood writes.

Through Rosemary's mediumship, Dr. Wood claims, the forgotten music of ancient Egypt has been re-created.

Words and music of a "Nile Song," "A hymn to Osiris," "An invocation to Baal," "Trumpet-Call to Amen," and fragments of dance tunes have been brought back from the past, he says.

Denmark Asset To Germany More Yards For Shipbuilding

Germany's complete control of Denmark has an effect on the naval situation that is not generally realised. There is a large and well-equipped shipbuilding industry in Denmark which can be switched over to help the German yards.

The principal shipbuilding yards in Denmark are:

Ship	Graving docks
Aalborg Værft	1
Frederikshavn Værft	1
Skibsværft og Reparationsværft	1
Burneester and Wain	1
Nakskov Skibsværft	1

There are other smaller yards at Odense, Aarhus and Frederikshavn. Apart from the private yards, there is, of course, the Royal dockyard at Copenhagen, which is fully equipped for building ships up to 4,000 tons and his skilled workers in submarine construction, since all Denmark's underwater craft have been built there.

Another asset to Germany will be the control of the great Diesel motor works of Burneester and Wain. This firm's yearly production of marine motor engines is at least 230,000 h.p.

The much more rapid rate of destruction of U-boats in this war—eight a month—has added to German difficulties in maintaining pressure against our sea routes, and the addition of the Danish resources must be very welcome to the Nazi authorities.



ZULU CHIEF CHARGED

"Witch" Trial In London

YOU won't remember this murder because probably you never read about it. This week in London the story will be told, although the murder—a triple, murder—was committed two and a half years ago.

A piece of rope woven and "treated" by a witch-doctor, the contents of a witch-doctor's bag, and a broken piece of a clay pot come into the story.

And it will be told to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the highest tribunal of the Empire.

The committee will hear the appeal against sentence of death of Chief Fakisandha Nkambule, a subordinate chief of Swaziland, in far-away East Africa.

This dusky, many times married, Zulu chief was sentenced for procuring the murder of one of his wives, his brother, and the wife of his brother.

While at No. 10, Downing-street, the Cabinet may be meeting to make war plans, a few steps further down the street this picture will be reconstructed.

On the night of September 11, 1937, a score of Zulus sat in a semi-circle round a camp fire at Buseleni, in the district of Mankalana.

Then, it is alleged, Nkhoko Hlatshwako, a native doctor, handed round some harmless medicine until he came to the three people who were to be killed. He gave them poison under the guise of medicine.

Chief Fakisandha Nkambule was not present at the ceremony, but it is alleged that afterwards he got in touch with the witch-doctor to reward him with money and cattle for what he had done.

Cure For Dreams

The trial, in October 1938, lasted three days, and the Zulu chief was sentenced to death.

It was alleged at the chief's trial that he instigated a "medicine man" to administer poison to the three people, because he suspected them of killing his daughter, who had died some time previously.

Chief Fakisandha Nkambule however, maintained that he had nothing to do with procuring the medicine.

The "medicine" for which he had asked, he declared, was the perfume of the curandry of "Luzego" to cure him of dreams.

The End of a Tragic Story

Father of this Girl Shocked All the World

THE youngest daughter of the late executor of Stiffkey, Pamela Davidson, is working in a West End of London night club, to earn money to keep her mother.

Everybody will wish her luck. Every night, at 11 o'clock, she arrives at the club, off the Charing Cross-road, and takes up her tray of cigarettes and chocolates.

Till dawn she moves round the crowded club, selling cigarettes to the gay throng of officers on leave and their girl friends.

Pamela Davidson now in her early twenties, is slim and attractive, and many of the club patrons wonder who she is. Few know.

The youngest of the Rev. Harold Davidson's five children, she has always stood by her parents.

When her father died, three years ago, her mother, Mrs. Moira Davidson, said:

"Pam is my only consolation. She is the only one of my children living at home, and she is all I have."

In the days after his sensational trial and unroofing, when Harold Davidson was a "star" in fairground sideshows, Pamela then aged sixteen, went with him.

Five years ago the ex-rector staged his most notorious publicity stunt by "fasting" publicly in a barrel on exhibition in a Blackpool sideshow.

Pamela occupied a barrel alongside him.

She had always cherished an ambition for a stage career. Three years ago she landed a job and danced in the chorus of a West End show.

For a time she was the sole support of herself and her widowed mother.

The case of the "Reactor of Stiffkey" staggered the world eight years ago.

Double Life

The Rev. Harold Francis Davidson was the unknown vicar of the tiny parish of Stiffkey, in Norfolk, when in 1932 he was brought before the Consistory Court accused on several counts of immoral conduct.

The trial lasted three months and caused a first-class sensation. Crowds stormed the court to listen to the amazing evidence, and watch the "showmanship" of the little man of sixty, whose double life was being revealed.

On Sundays the rector preached at his little church. The rest of the week he spent in London.

His main occupation seemed to have been associating with quite young women, from the age of sixteen upwards, said counsel at the trial.

A girl named Barbara Harris was one of the principal witnesses.

Death Sensation, Too

Harold Davidson was found guilty on five counts, and in due course was unfrocked.

Then he embarked on his astonishing career as a showman.

After his "fasting" feat at Blackpool he was arrested and charged with attempted suicide by starving.

He took action in court for malicious prosecution and was awarded heavy damages.

His death was as sensational as his life.

In July, 1937, he was appearing in a show where he entered a lion's den and addressed the public.

One night a lion mauled him, and Davidson died from his injuries.

HARBOUR DEPT. CRAFT

The Government is calling for tenders for the supply of a steam launch and a motor boat for the Harbour Department.

Vol. X No. 1 January, 1940

THE HONG KONG NATURALIST

A quarterly illustrated journal principally for Hong Kong and S. China.

Birds and Butterflies of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Spiders.

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A Synopsis of the Fishes of China.

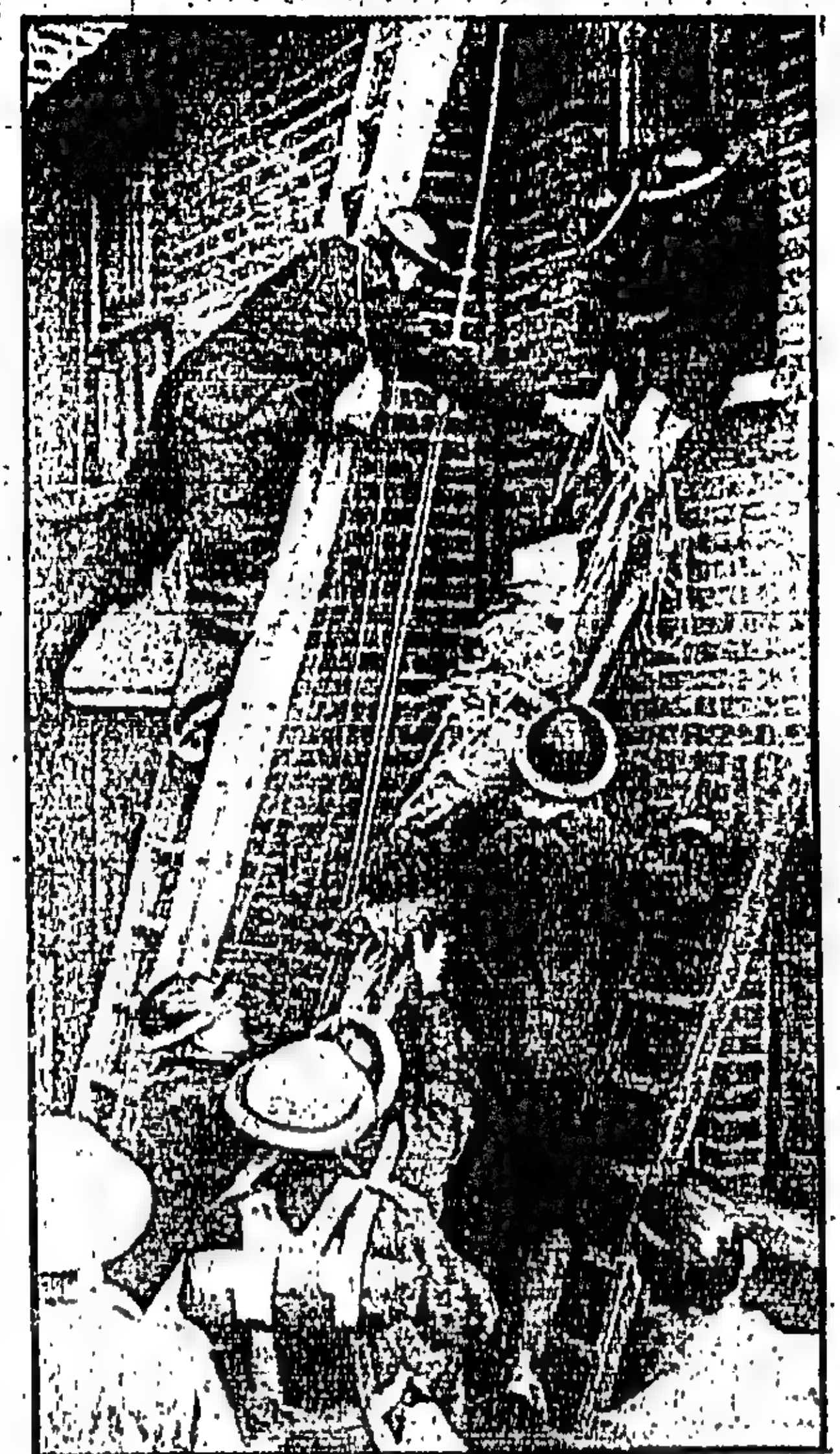
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He Chose To Be A Stretcher Case

Whole families worked in co-operation with A.R.P. workers during exercises at Erith. This incident was staged in a house, and gave the rescue party training in lowering a stretcher case from the top floor.



Baby elephant joins fire (ELLERMAN'S) brigade

SUNNINGDALE (Berks.).

RAPHAEL, a baby elephant, has been put on the strength of a private fire brigade formed by Sir John Ellerman, thirty-year-old millionaire, to protect his Airth estate, near Sunningdale.

A special saddle has been made for the elephant, to carry a water tank. Raphael fills his trunk from the tank, and squirts the water wherever it is needed.

He puts out practice fires every day, behind the nine-foot walls that surrounded the estate.

Raphael, who is valued at £500, was a birthday present to Sir John last December from his brother-in-law, Mr. Raphael de Sol.

When the elephant arrived at Airth two months ago it was intended that he should give free rides to evacuated children.

He has been made a fireman since a fire broke out in an estate garage last month, and the private brigade helped the Ascot brigade to put it out.

Scout V.C. For Boy Who Dying, Said "I'm O.K."

SOUTHWOLD.

NEARLY eight months ago 17-year-old Scout Patrol Leader George Alfred Stannard, of Victoria Street, Southwold, was taken to hospital here with heart disease after pneumonia.

Soon he became known to the staff and patients as the "O.K. boy."

When he was desperately ill he answered questions with: "I'm O.K., thank you."

When he knew he was dying he still said: "I'm O.K., thank you."

He has been posthumously awarded the Scout Victoria Cross for pluck and determination while in hospital.

The matron at the hospital said: "I never knew a boy like him. He suffered terribly but always had a smile until the last. He impressed every patient in the hospital. Even when in intense pain he never grumbled."

WENT BACK TO MINESWEEPER

SURVIVORS of the 710-ton minesweeper Dunoon, sunk by a mine off the coast of the Channel Islands, returned to the ship to make sure that no injured men were left on board.

Forty men, including Lieut. Swift, an engineer officer, were landed by another warship with seven wounded, four seriously.

Changed Plan

They left home on a Thursday, but at the last moment changed their minds and went to Llandudno. Within forty-eight hours the father was dead.

They both watched sports together and both father and son played in tennis tournaments, said the friend. "For twenty years Mr. Williams had been chairman of Upton Tennis Club and the night before his death he was re-elected."

He was an official of Upton Football Club and chairman of Upton Victory Hall. The village war memorial. No one in the village was better liked.

RACED SON ON CLIFF

WHILE racing with his seventeen-year-old son on Great Orme Head, Llandudno, a research chemist fell over the cliff into the pleasure gardens known as Happy Valley and was killed.

The victim was Mr. Harry Whitlam of Church-road, Upton Blakenhead.

"Racing with his son, Billy, was typical of him," a friend said. "They both loved sport, and the father was young enough in spirit to be a real pal to his boy."

Recently, Mr. Whitlam had a nervous breakdown. He had been off work for months, and with his wife decided to "wait" for a recovery.

Billy was to go with them for the last week of the school holiday.

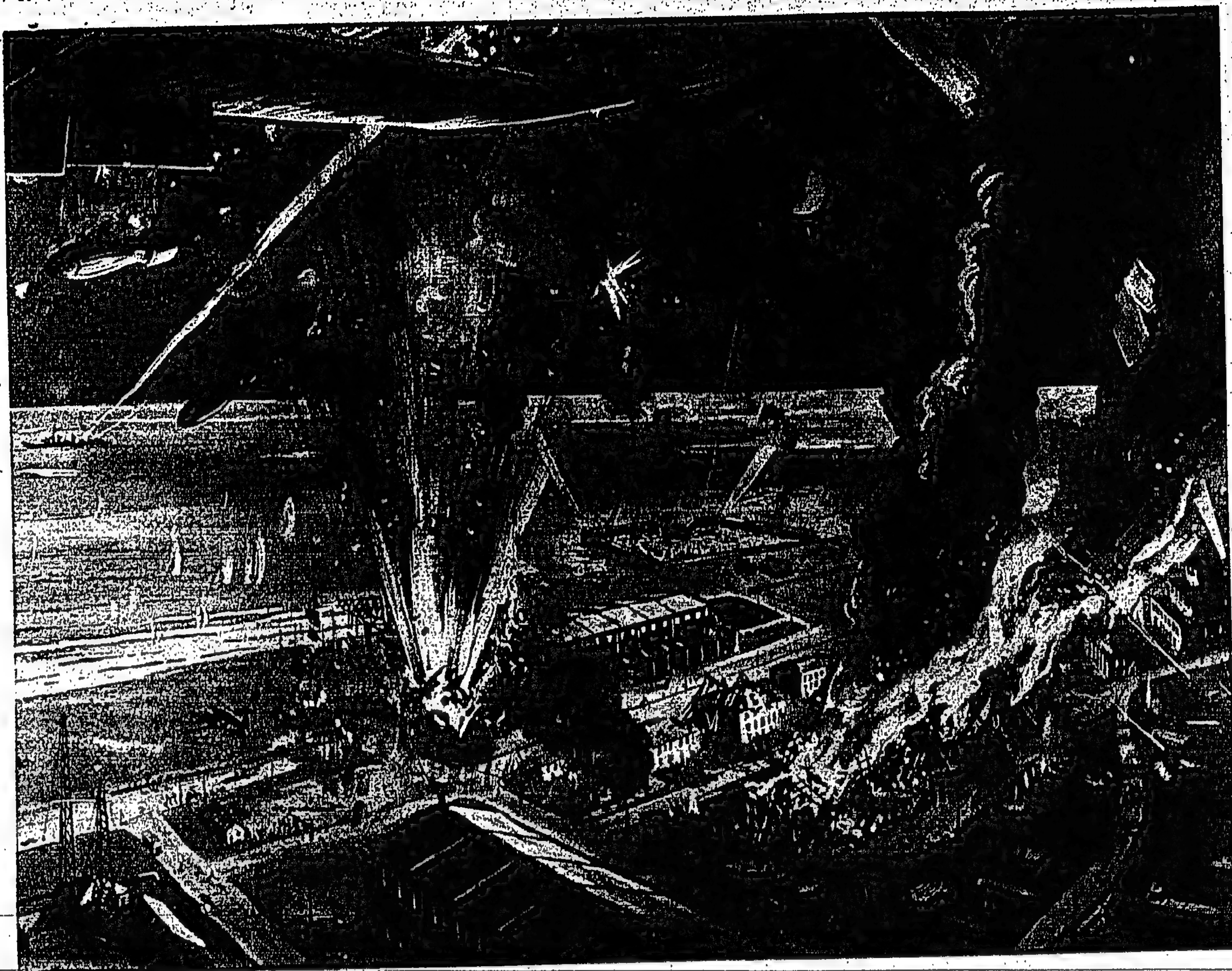
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MAGAZINE PAGE

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF AN R.A.F. RAID ON GERMANY



RUMANIAN NEWS REEL



RUMANIA is perhaps the richest prize in Europe for Hitler's armies if they can force their way into the country. There are several ways in, as shown on the map, but once in, the Carpathians stand like a wall thousands of feet high protecting the oil and petrol deposits of the south-east districts. There is also the possibility of an invasion across the Danubian plains, and rumours of a fantastic nature are already reaching us that the Germans may go down the Danube in barges to make a landing. The points on the frontiers over which invading armies might come are marked on the map by arrows (German, black; Russian, scored).

There are over three-quarters of a million Germans (Saxons and Swabians) living in Rumania. The younger generation has been well inoculated with insidious Nazi propaganda.

Rumania's greatest danger is her uncertain minority situation. The vast discontented Hungarian population of Transylvania, the equally unhappy Bulgars of the Dobruja, and the Russians of Bessarabia, whose aspirations are not politically serious, are three sources of possible menace.

King Carol made several big tours of the frontier areas in Bessarabia and Transylvania and also in the Cernauti districts this January. He was warmly received wherever he went, but the Germans in Bucharest openly ridicule the idea that the minorities would be faithful to him in time of war.

The internal politics of Rumania during the past few years have been bewilderingly uncertain. One Prime Minister has followed another; one followed the coffin of his predecessor when M. Calinescu was murdered by the Iron Guard. It has never yet been established whether or not the Germans were responsible for this assassination.

The Rumanians are a proud, hospitable, patriotic and brave people, with great aspirations and an infinite capacity for intrigue. If Hitler tries to take their country he will not find them asleep or afraid. They have been waiting for him for years, with 1,500,000 men, well equipped and in good heart.



This map shows the location in Rumania of the different racial minorities.



This map shows what size Rumania would become if the minority racial groups were conceded.

Spotting the Rank MAJOR-GENERAL

A Major-General commands a Division and holds direct appointments on headquarters staff. The rank was originally Sqr.-Major-General, hence the fact that it ranks below that of a Lieut.-General.

The majority of Major-Generals are specially selected from the list of Brigadiers commanding infantry brigades, but officers of all arms are eligible for the various posts carrying the rank.

At the start of the war there were 97 holding the rank of Major-General in the British Army, one in the Royal Marines, 26 in the Indian Army and three in the Territorial Army. Pay: £2,087 a year for married man; £2,029 for single man.

RUMOURS OF PEACE Conference Said Held In Hongkong

New York, May 18. A special report to the New York Times from Shanghai says that Japanese emissaries and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's representatives are meeting in Hongkong regarding a basis for formal Sino-Japanese negotiations.—United Press.

Rumours of Sino-Japanese peace were first circulated last week in Hongkong. Chinese exchange circles to the effect that a high official of the Chinese Government in Chungking had gone to Haiphong for this purpose. Since then, the story has been denied by Chinese officials, but the news has produced a beneficial effect upon the Chinese national currency which is now much more steady.

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The Nazi Military Bible: INSTALMENT SIXTH

● TO-DAY'S extracts from the German military text-book, written by Professor Ewald Banse and indirectly published in 1933, deals with Switzerland.

Professor Banse reveals why Germany did not invade Switzerland in the 1914-18 War, and why the Confederation may be invaded in the present war.

The book from which these extracts are taken was published for circulation in Germany only. But Messrs. Lovat, Dickson, the well-known English publishers, received a copy and decided to issue an English translation.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Nazi authorities to prevent publication and the aid of the British Foreign Office was even evoked. When this failed, the publishers were first offered a bribe and were then threatened by Nazi agents.

The text that follows is, of course, the translated expressions of a German.

SWITZERLAND forms the southern, the Netherlands the northern, portion of Germany's western frontier.

Two thirds of Switzerland are German in blood and German speaking, and the country is thus one of those small states which France favours as a restraint upon German power and which owe their political independence entirely to the goodwill of the great Powers and to their hostility towards the German people.

While the Netherlands include the mouths of the largest German river, Switzerland contains the territory in which it has its sources—evidence this, of the cunning with which our people have been territorially confined and its military situation prejudiced as compared with France.

A Germany bounded, as in the Middle Ages, by the heights of Artois and the line of the Jura holds the eastern part of northern France in a pair of pincers, and in those circumstances the opening battles of a war take place within the Paris basin, that is to say, in France's most vital parts.

To prevent this, the small but independent States of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland had to be created or guaranteed, as the case might be.

The advantages of their existence are reserved to France alone, for they have been established wholly or mainly at the cost of the German people.

Invasion Favours The Reich

Accordingly, a war with France would only be waged under favourable conditions if we were permitted or able to march through Belgium and Holland in the north and through Switzerland in the south.

Such an operation would make it possible to outflank the otherwise probably impregnable French fortresses between the Belgian Meuse and Belfort and to neutralise one of France's two military weapons (army and eastern fortifications).

The importance of Switzerland from the point of view of military geography lies in the Jura and in the Bellegarde (or Geneva) gap.

The Jura is for the most part a chain of mountains with extensive longitudinal valleys and short transverse passes; the only tableland can easily be crossed, the mountains not without difficulty.

Its capture, however, even if limited to the northern part as far as Formentray would make it impossible to defend Belfort, the value of which de-

To make certain of victory in France, says the author of Germany's military text-book—

HITLER MUST MARCH INTO SWITZERLAND

pends upon its position between the foothills of the Vosges and the neutral Swiss frontier.

Would Open Belfort Gap

This would open for us the Belfort gap, which proved in the world war impossible to force, and would thus make an important breach in the French eastern front.

The diversion of French army corps to the western Alps, and possibly also to the Pyrenees, would greatly weaken the French forces on the German front; though the decision must, of course, be sought in north-east France.

The carrying of the Jura and of its modern French road barricades would also of course give us the plains of the Doubs and Saône and bring the Paris basin via Langres, and south eastern France towards Lyons, within our grasp.

Not less important than the north-eastern Jura is the Geneva or Bellegarde gap, through which lies the way from the German shores of the Lake of Constance to south eastern France.

A military offensive from Geneva could be undertaken (1) across the southern Jura in the valley of the Lower Saône; (2) along the Rhone to Lyons, an important commercial city commanding the shortest line of communication between the south east and the rest of France and only some 30 miles from the factories and arsenal of St. Etienne; (3) south eastwards straight into the western Alps and so to the rear of the main passes the capture of which is of great importance as regards the Italian army, which therefore has the strongest possible interest in seizing the Bellegarde gap after crossing the Alps in the direction of the Rhone valley.

In the world war Germany respected Swiss neutrality as she did that of the Netherlands.

Foreboding more difficult than in the case of Holland, for the German speaking population certainly, and perhaps the French population too, is a tougher proposition than the Dutch, while the country offers more serious obstacles—not to enter but to egress into France or Italy.

Nevertheless a capable German commander would have had no great difficulty in reaching the tableland of the Jura from Swabia via the Lake of Constance



A ski patrol, clad in white to escape notice, patrols an upper Alpine ridge. Italian-Austrian experience in the World War proved that dislodging mountain troops is difficult, and the Swiss have trained for such mountain warfare for centuries.



Crouching in a "fox hole" dug out of snow, this Swiss infantryman could easily make mince-meat of an approaching enemy with his Swiss carbine, one of the best rifles in the world.

and the Rhine, or from Alsace, although we should presumably have encountered a Franco-Swiss line running across the Jura and the central plateau, which would have held up our advance over difficult country.

We should have added considerably to our already long front without gaining any decisive advantage, unless it were the destruction of Belfort—a result, however, important enough to justify the venture and the effort.

Moreover, the capture of the St. Gothard Pass alone would have given us important access to Italy and enabled us to strike at Milan, her industrial centre, and to outflank the armies of Venetia.

The possible advantages were very great, but the probable results slight, and we cannot therefore blame our higher command for having allowed Switzerland to continue at her private game of soldiers.

Allies Ready For Invasion

As a matter of fact, the Allies in 1916 anticipated a German violation of Switzerland's neutrality as a definite possibility and though the plan was to get round the

French right wing behind Belfort and outflank the Italian army from the west.

In the winter of 1916-17, the French reckoned seriously with this danger and conferred with the Swiss military authorities regarding joint measures of defence.

The Swiss, however, were at the same time negotiating with German headquarters with a view to Swiss-German action in face of a French attack. But these conversations did not proceed far, as the German general staff was sceptical about a French invasion of Switzerland.

Swiss neutrality, in fact, only useful to the French and not to us, which explains the origins of the Confederation's political independence. Switzerland is very ill-equipped for war purposes, especially as the collapse of the tourist industry, which is her first source of revenue and business would speedily lead to national bankruptcy.

Compelled as she is to import foodstuffs, coal and all the raw materials for her industries, Switzerland is at all times economically dependent upon one or other of her neighbours—like Belgium and the United States, of America; Switzerland has no people, but merely a popu-

lation made up of different races. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Germans, the rest French, Italians and Rhetians. Racially they consist of Eastern, Danic, Nordic and Mediterranean elements. The German element is of Alemannic stock, like the neighbouring Alsacians and Black Foresters.

And yet the German Swiss imagine that in conjunction with the other three racial elements, which speak foreign languages, they constitute a single nationality, and they dig an artificial trench between themselves and us, which is deeper and wider than the Lake of Constance.

This conception, which they uphold with all the impartiality of the Eastern race, is the intellectual basis of the Confederation, which would otherwise have no reality, since the Latin elements have no such deep conviction.

Further, the ruling patrician and farming families, which have for centuries directed the affairs of state and canton, are afraid that by absorption in a larger national unit they would lose their ancient privileges.

Criticism Of "Kinsfolk"

From the military point of view, therefore, the character of the German Swiss is the decisive factor.

This, like the old German character, is grounded in common sense and is of a very independent spirit, enterprising, tough and reserved.

In ruling features, however, are calculating materialism, unlimited self reliance and a tendency to criticism, not to any fault finding.

The latter tendency is directed mainly towards their German kinsfolk across the Rhine, and reminds us of the pelican which pecks its own breast.

This anti-German feeling is so strong that even in peace time the German tourist is always worse treated in German Switzerland than the British, the French and American tourist.

This childish aversion demands our most serious attention. It is an important fact fraught with possible military consequences, being of itself equivalent to a strong army corps and much more dangerous than the anti-German feeling of the Alsacians, since it is based upon the belief, doubtless justified in the Middle Ages but long since obsolete, that liberty and equality, those most sacred of human possessions, are at stake.

It is this idea alone that separates us from the German Swiss—only, indeed, until they realise that they are politically in no way superior to their brethren on the right bank of the Rhine.

CHINA ASSOCIATION

Election of Committee At Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the China Association in London on May 7 the following were elected to the Committee.

President, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard; Chairman, Brig.-General C. R. Woodroffe, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. W. Swire; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. Wolfers; Messrs. R. G. Buchan, A. W. Burkill, and W. R. Cockburn, E. J. Davies, G. M. Dodwell, W. B. Kennet, A. O. Lang, S. P. Leigh, Lt.-General Sir George Macdonagh, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Capt. A. K. Macdonagh, O.B.E., Sir George Moss, K.C., A. Rose, and Sir Thomas Strangman.

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R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

Situation Analysed

Paris, May 19.
Military circles say that the Germans are expecting a French counter-attack from the south and are making preparations for that eventuality. The same circles say that once the German troops have consolidated their positions along the Oise they would be in a position to attack the Maginot Line proper from the rear even if it should prove impossible to continue their advance towards Paris.

The most important part of the front is that from the north of Laon to the sea. In the extreme north of this front the British, French and Belgian troops are continuing their movement of a strategic retreat without undue pressure from the enemy.

Towards the end of yesterday afternoon the main battle was localised in the area of Guise and Landreies. The engagements were very numerous and the Germans made very violent attacks with tanks supported by planes and artillery. The fighting continued until late in the evening and probably will be resumed in the morning. South of Guise and north-west of Laon the fighting was less violent.

The Germans made a push with armoured columns and unsupported detachments which advanced from the direction of the Sambre and Oise around Ribemont, south-east of Guise, and Laon, 80 miles north-east of Paris.

The general situation may be summarised as follows: Strategic move-

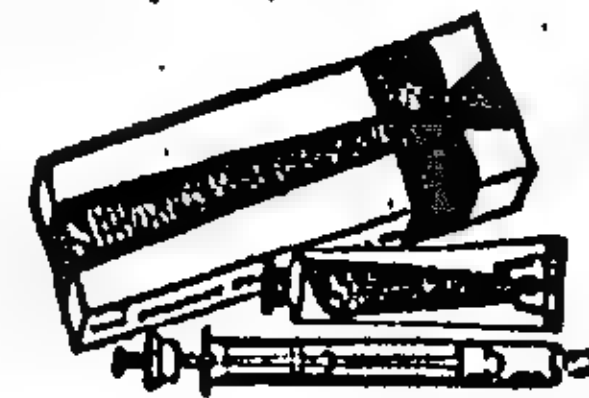
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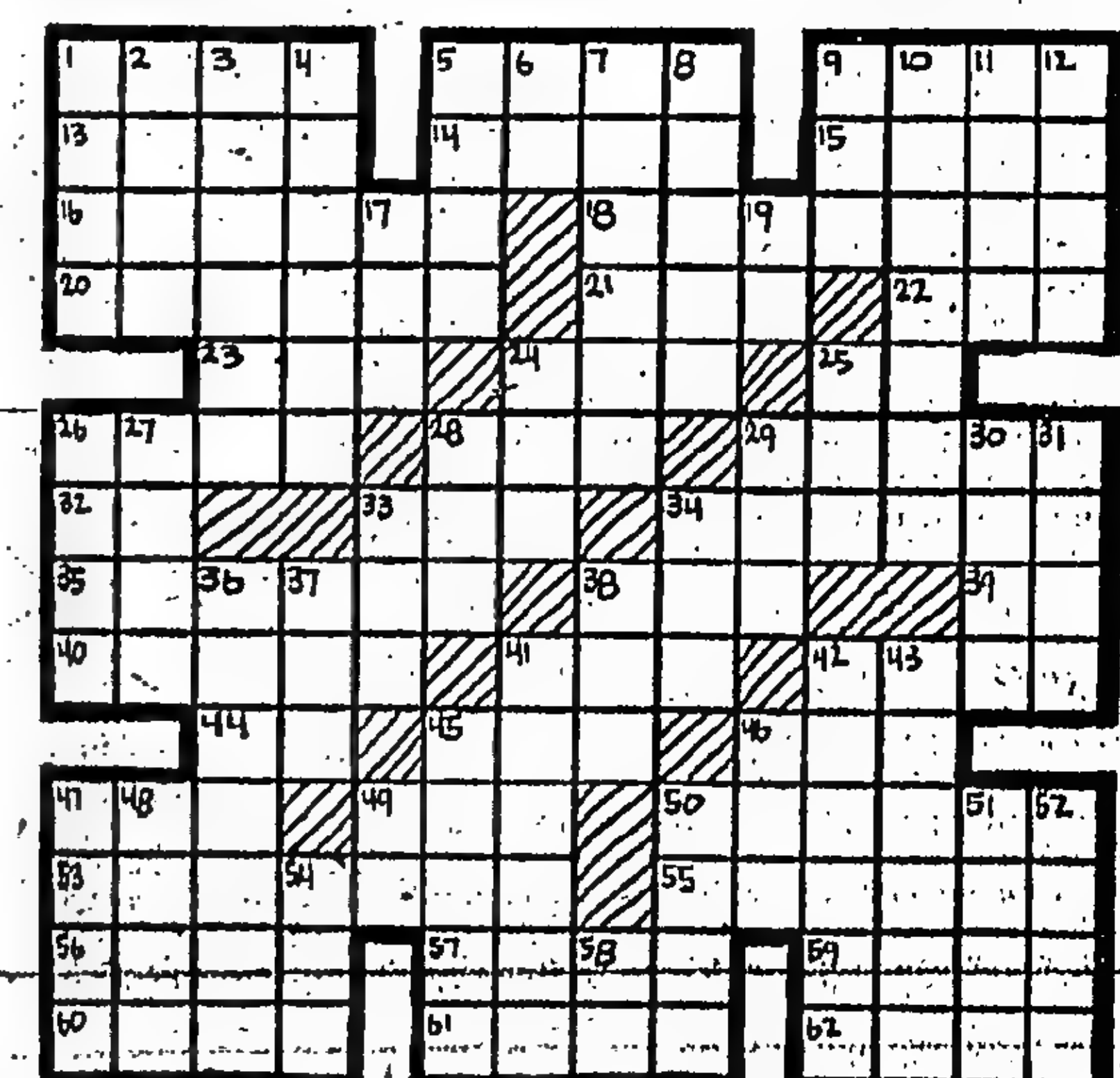
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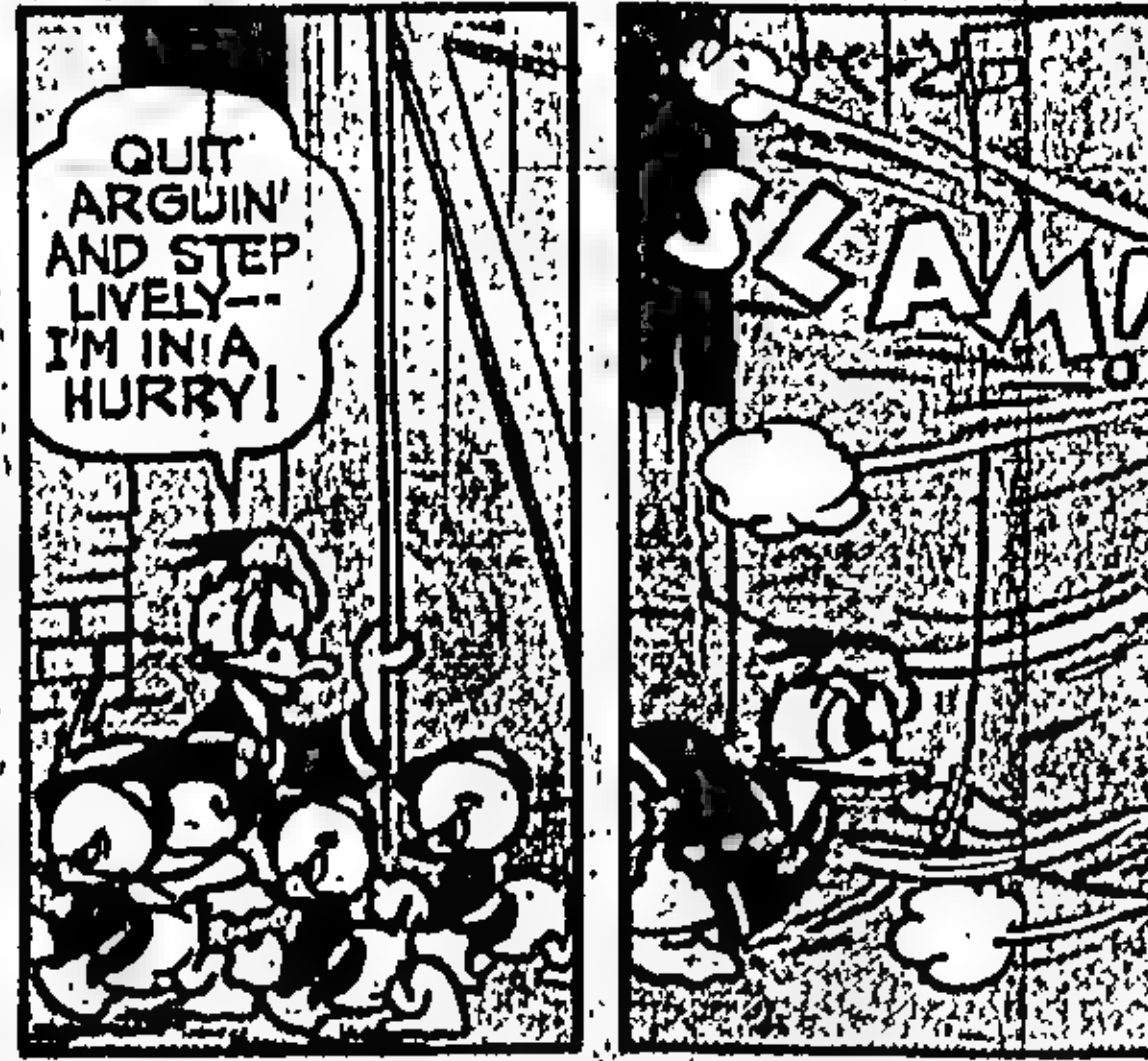
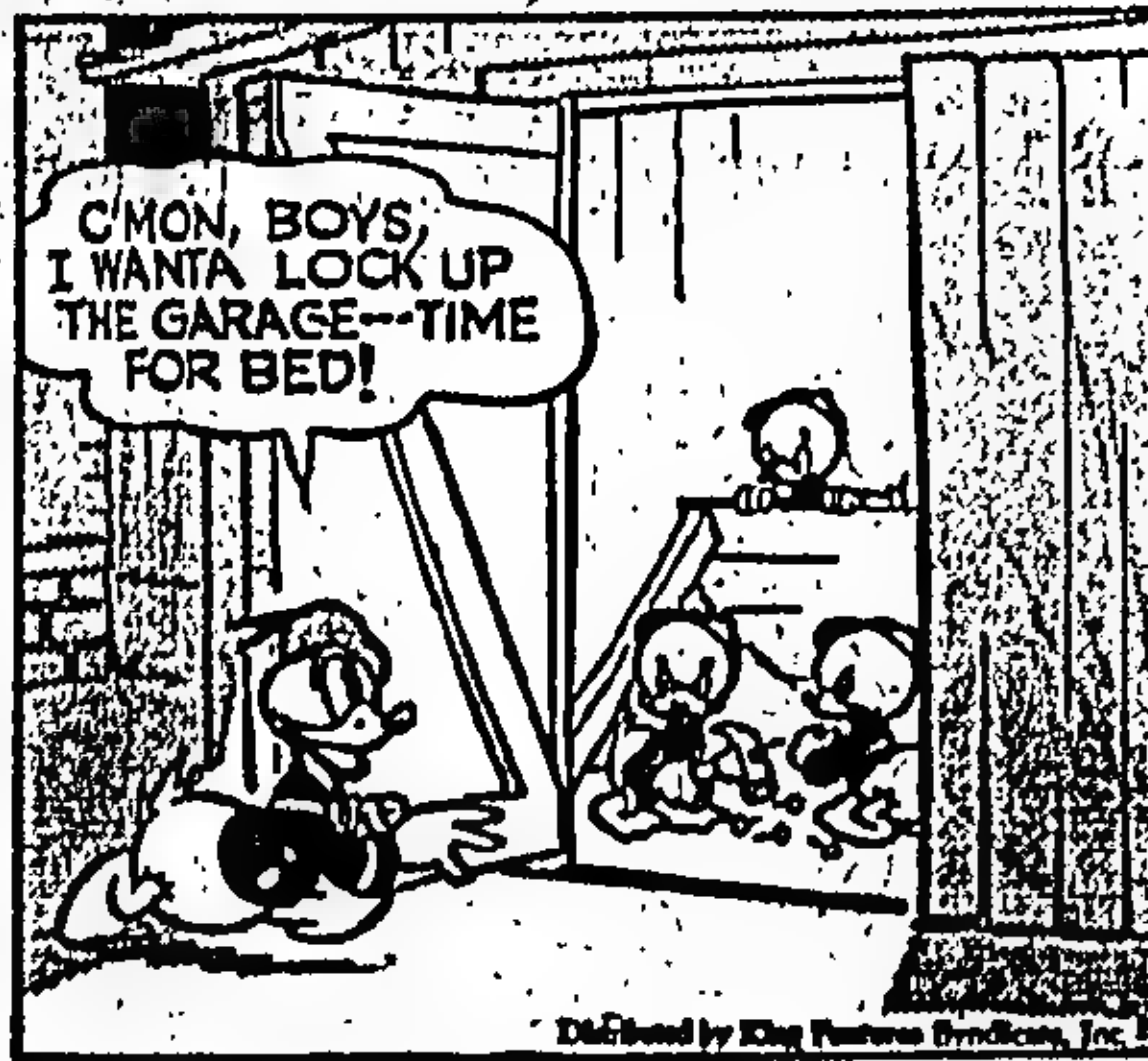
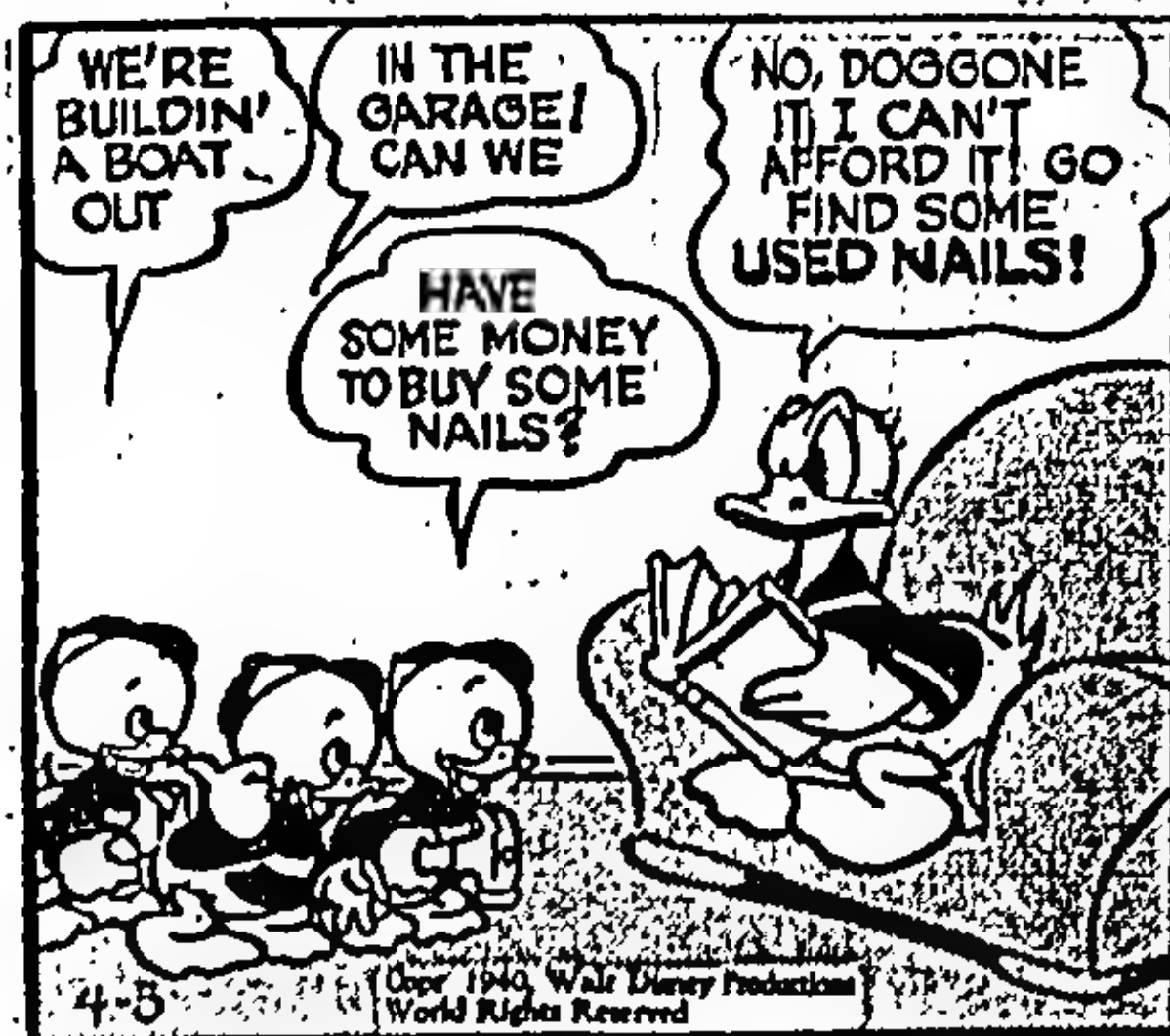
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS													DOWN																																																						
1—Agreement	2—Nasty one object (thing)	3—Went with knife	4—Acidity of stomach	5—Courtier	6—Cherry-red	7—Born in Virginia	8—Unpaid part of debt	9—Bright color	10—Amount (abbr.)	11—Sound of goat	12—Stomach (abbr.)	13—Sickness	14—Weak mental condition	15—Of immediate vicinity	16—Combining form	17—Fatty meal (Scottish)	18—Act of crime	19—Explosive of gun-powder class	20—Loaded die	21—Whistle	22—Ankled	23—Chinese bean	24—Quail	25—European river	26—Conquer	27—One of Lincoln's sons	28—Poet (Scottish)	29—Life as	30—Tropical fruit	31—Assured manner	32—Wild ass of Asia	33—Pen up	34—Strawberry	35—Pygmy	36—Sawyer	37—Loose rock	38—Black tea	39—Female woman	40—Sauce used for	41—Chestnut	42—Compound of	43—Of finest quality	44—Hector	45—Fireproof force	46—Art tangled	47—Small particle	48—Wild bird	49—Kind of dairy	50—Allow	51—Indigo dye	52—Wild fellow	53—Brought	54—Join closely	55—Saville element	56—Dorian	57—Unit of weight	58—Frank rap	59—Extraneous report	60—Slowly	61—From time meaning	62—Financial institution	63—Kind of plant	64—Wild dog	65—Lure	66—Painting, literature, music	67—Tremulous suspect	68—Exclamation



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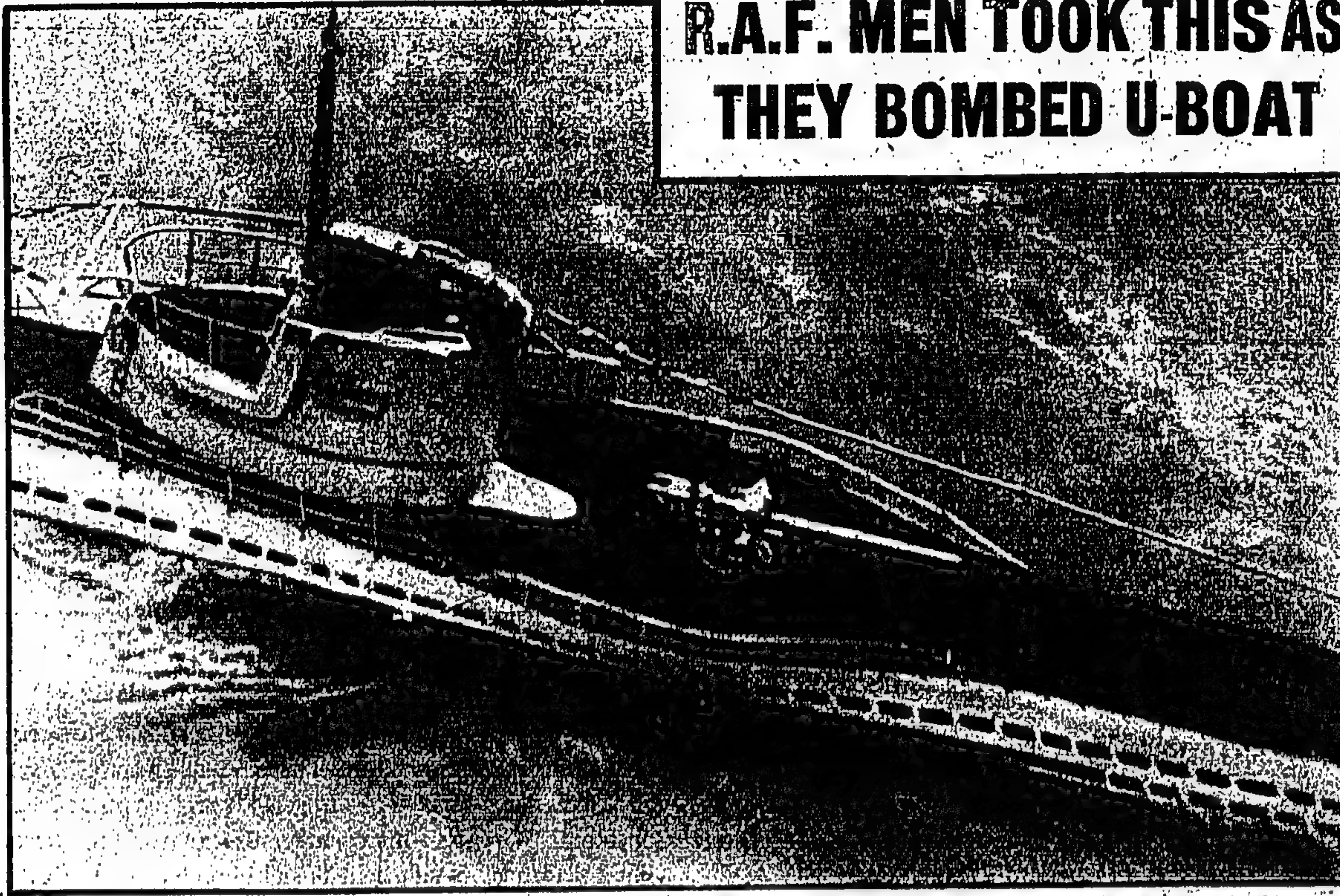
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PRINCE ALEXANDER OBOLENSKY, the English Rugby international, who was a pilot officer in the R.A.F., was killed in a plane accident at an East Anglian aerodrome.

HIS BROTHER
CO-RESPONDENT

A BROTHER cited his own brother as co-respondent in the Divorce Court recently.

He was Mr. Reginald Malcolm Burge, of Brockwell Court, Brixton, S.W., and he cited his brother, Mr. Edward Burge.

He was granted a decree nisi, with costs, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Hilda Burge.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Burge married in 1929. They lived in London hotels and in Paris.

The case for Mr. Burge was that his wife left him in 1937, and he alleged that she and his brother afterwards committed adultery.

QUARTERMASTER SER-
GEANT WILLIAM DENECKER
and his 32-year-old
French bride has been re-united.

A telegram that went astray had caused them a lot of trouble.

Denecker is in the Royal Army Service Corps, and went to France with the B.E.F. soon after war began.

He was married in February and not long afterwards was ordered back to England.

Mrs. Denecker arrived at Folkestone to join him.

First Visit

It was her first visit to England—and she cannot speak English.

No one was there to meet her because a telegram sent to tell her husband of her arrival went astray.

After their reunion, Denecker explained: "I had been moved to another station so the telegram never reached me."

"Later I found that my wife was somewhere in England."

"At first my efforts to trace her failed. Then I found that she was in Folkestone."

"She thought that probably I had returned to France and she decided to go back, too."

"So she was waiting for an exit permit."

"We're both very happy now."

Mrs. Denecker was the first bride of a member of the British Expeditionary Force.

Pet Led Her
To Death

SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD Mrs. Mabel Stevenson, of Cliftonville-road, Brighton, had two pet canaries.

Every night she hung the cage containing one of them on the kitchen wall.

The other cage she placed on the plate rack above the gas stove.

This practice cost Mrs. Stevenson her life.

For in putting the cage on the plate rack she accidentally turned a loose tap of the gas stove.

Neighbours who broke into her flat found her and the canaries dead.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded at the inquest.



THESE amazing pictures of the last minutes of a Nazi submarine were taken by the crew of an R.A.F. plane as they sank it.

Their bombs were actually in the air as they snapped the top picture. In the bottom one you see the disturbed water which was all there was to show the fate of the U-boat after the bombs had done their work.

You read in yesterday's "Daily Herald" an outline of the R.A.F. men's exploit, carried out near Wilhelmshaven on Monday. Here is the crew's own story:

"We were on reconnaissance over the Heligoland Bight, and when the submarine was seen it was moving on the surface only a few miles from the shore," said the bomber's captain.

"We had to act quickly or the submarine might have crash-dived and

got away. We dropped our bombs. My first impression was that they had fallen short, but the corporal air gunner shouted excitedly through the inter-communication set, 'A direct hit!'

"Putting the aircraft into a sharp turn I brought it round in time to be able to see the stern and bow sticking up out of the water. The submarine must have been split in two."

The corporal air gunner said: "I was looking down on the submarine as we were passing over it. After we had dropped our bombs I saw two parts of the vessel sticking up out of the water. All I could see in between was a white patch of disturbed water. Then oil began to spread over the surface of the sea. Finally, first one part then the other disappeared as though they had gone down separately."

White man at native
camp 'broke trust'

OUT in Sierra Leone, British colony on the West African coast, Donald Harold Hutter, aged twenty-four, had charge of a native camp and a diamond mine.

He was the only white man within seven miles.

In London—at the Old Bailey—he was sent to prison for fifteen months for possessing 1,224 uncut diamonds valued at £15,000, knowing them to have been stolen.

And Judge Beasley said to him: "In addition to stealing a large quantity of diamonds you broke a great trust—the trust reposed in you as the only white man in a camp and in charge of a mine. You set a shocking example to the natives under you."

Hutter admitted stealing the diamonds, and said he stole them because he heard by cable from England that his wife—whom he had married two years previously—was ill in hospital and had no money to pay bills.

Said he was single.

He arrived at Liverpool on leave with the diamonds hidden in his

clothes, and tried to sell them in Ilton-garden, London. The diamonds were shown in court in a sealed glass bottle.

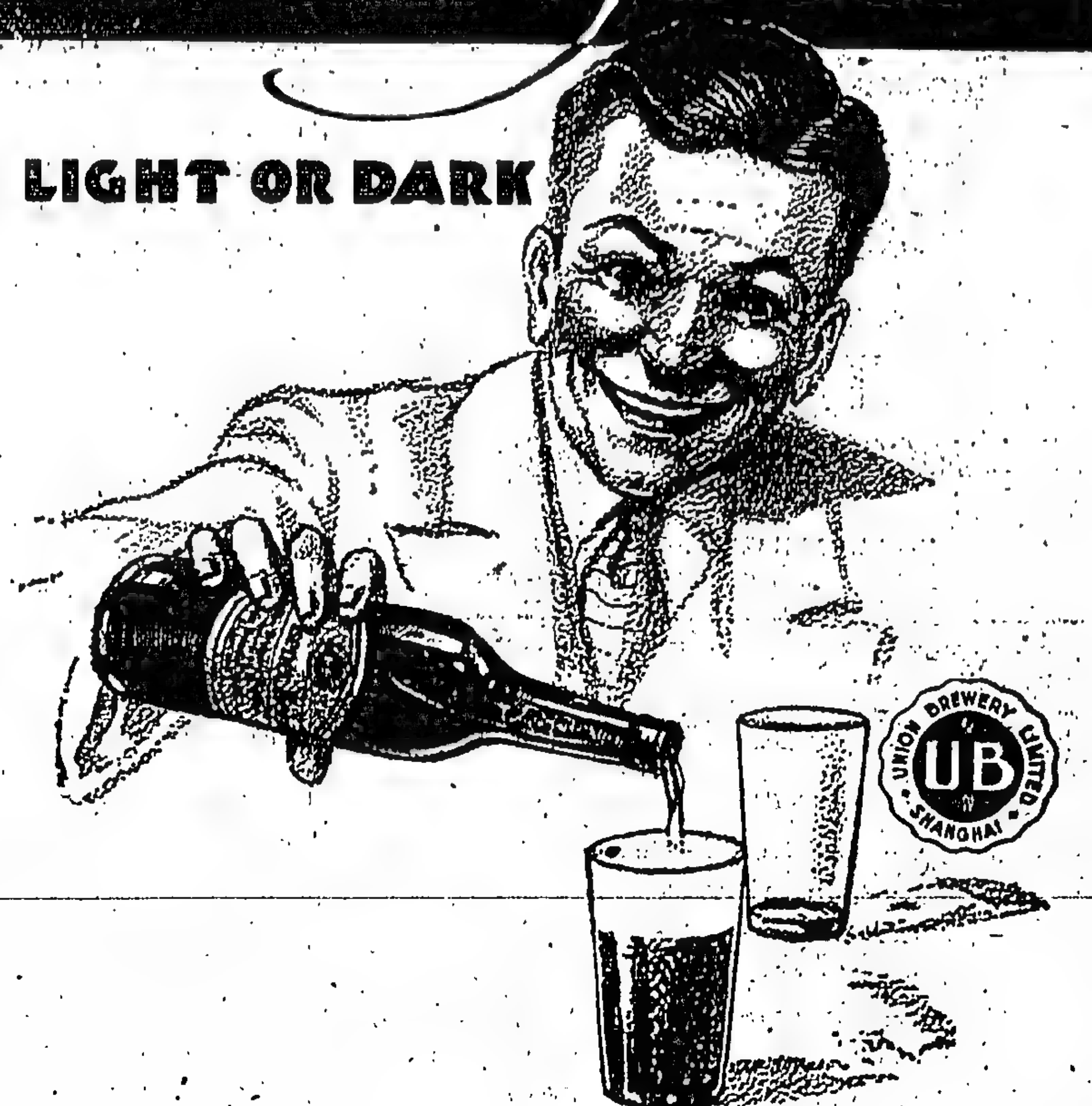
Mr. Christmas Humphreys, prosecuting, said the impression had been given by the defence that the climate in Sierra Leone was such that it would not be advisable to take a white woman out there. That was not so.

The company employing Hutter advised their employees to take their wives with them, but when Hutter joined the firm he signed a statement that he was single.

Mr. Edward Clarke, defending, said Hutter told the firm he was single because he thought it would be easier for him to get the job. He was paid £25 a month, out of which he allowed his wife £20 a month.

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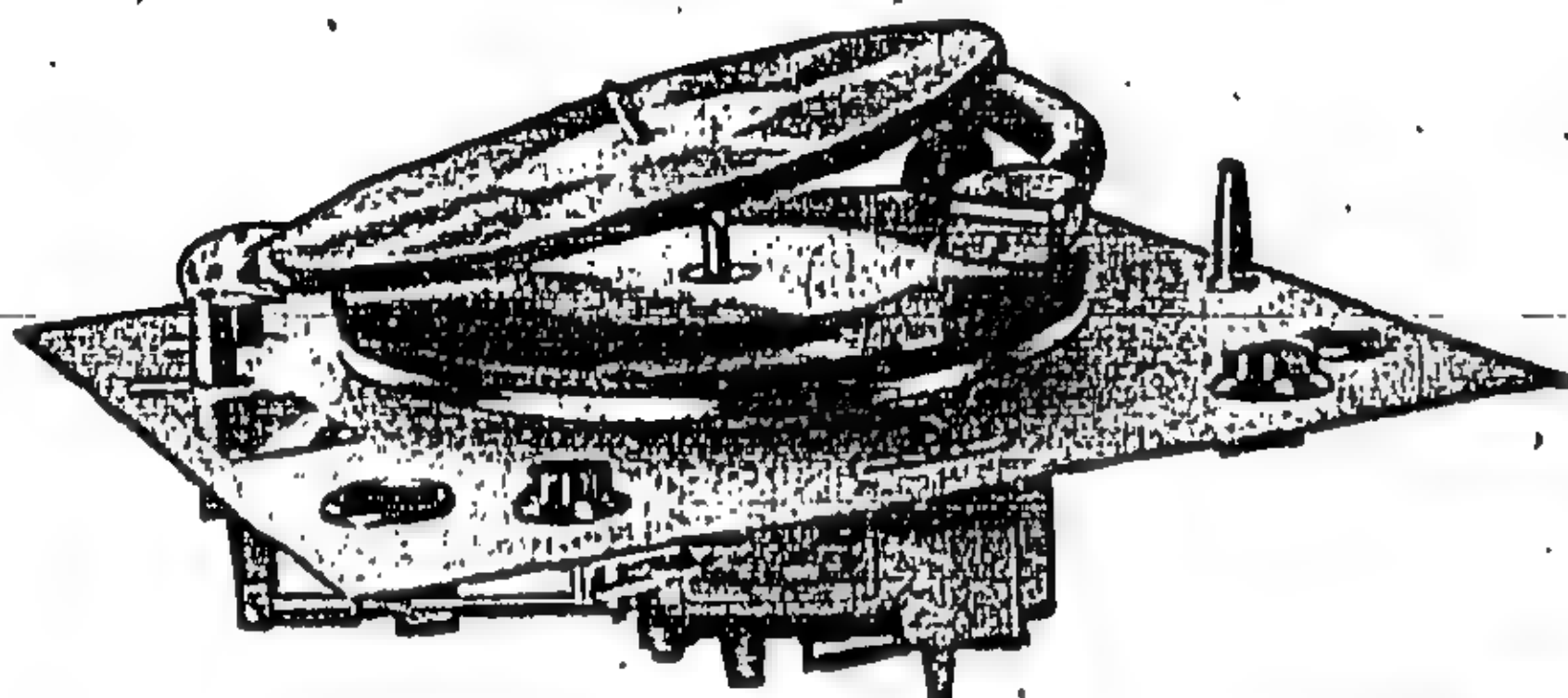
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Monday, May 20, 1940.

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Aesthetic Cricket

Why is it, inquires C. B. Fry, the English athlete, that, more than all other games, cricket appeals to the imagination of artists in all walks of life in Great Britain? Football is more popular with the masses. Golf has a greater hold upon the wealthy. Real tennis has a longer and more royal lineage. Yet it is cricket, Englishmen love to point out, and none of these other games, that links together such diverse people as Clifford Bax and Sir James Barrie, Sir John Squire and Andrew Lang, Alec Waugh and C. Aubrey Smith (of Cambridge and Hollywood).

Mr. Fry suggests that there is a mystery in the art of hitting a ball with a bat that eludes even the greatest of cricketers, and fascinates men of letters. Mr. Fry is sometimes called the finest all-round athlete that England ever produced. He is one of the few amateurs who have ever played in a professional football cup final. Even so, there will be found some who disagree with his explanation.

For the best writing about cricket is not to be discovered in technical discussions about the niceties of play. It is found in poems and essays and stories that are drenched in the peculiarly gentle, peaceful, gracious atmosphere of the game, on summer afternoons when the sun throws long shadows across the green, and the chime of the church clock and the murmur of trees in the breeze are the only sounds that break the stillness except for the quiet, regular knock of bat on ball. Cricket, many people will maintain, is the most literary of games simply because it is the most aesthetic.



MADAME ADOLF: "Confidentially, my dear, I agree with you. But why not walk out with him, and see how you get along?"

THIS SONG CHANGED YOUR LIFE

By

Philip Jordan

WHEN evening came, and it was quiet, the music of the song flew through the air. Although it was gentle at first, and came up the wind from far away, the peasants who heard it were aware that this was a new sound, perhaps even that great fire of liberty was now being set alight and that its blaze would tear through Europe for more than 100 years before a great war came to damp it down in our own time.

Bent over their vines, those who heard the man singing let their hands fall and remained bent as though in prayer, for the majestic song of that evening was to be the doom of kings and autocracies and the birth of freedom too.

The western sun threw their long shadows in the direction of Prussia, against whom even now the armies of France were marching; and over the brow of the hill, to the south of them, black against the pale sky of the evening, came the uplifted weapons of rude men crusading for liberty.

The irresistible song which they sang foamed down the valley, and although only the sound and no words reached the peasants, the message was understood.

LIBERTY was on the march; and its feet moved to the tune of "The War Song of the Army of the Rhine." Later generations were to call it "La Marseillaise."

The man who wrote that song necessary as on that first miraculous morning when its notes, floating from the prison cell for debtors; but it was we who are his debtors, for the song which he wrote knit together the scattered forces for liberty, and forged a weapon from them that was to scour the world and endure for all time.

His name was Rouget de Lisle. His origins are almost as

obscure and as unimportant as his end. All that matters to us is that he stepped out of a dinner party in Strasbourg on April 25, 1792, with an idea in his head; and that the next day he returned to that same party with immortality upon his brow.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" had been written in a night. The words which he wrote to that urgent tune are hardly revolutionary in content: rather are they an appeal to the sons of France to unite in the face of Prussian menace; but one of those sublime ironies which history occasionally permits herself, they were, in fact, to disrupt France, giving heart and courage to the oppressed that they might the easier sweep into the dustbin of history the pornography which had governed them from ancient times.

Like a fire through dry grass on a windy day Rouget de Lisle's song, once it had first been sung in Marseilles some short while later, swept north to the capital, across all France and finally into the remotest corners of the world; a tonic and an enduring hope to men imprisoned by circumstance and tyranny.

From the anaerasts which precedes its first bar to the last dying fall it is an urgent and vital song which has altered the history of mankind as it has raced through the ages on tireless wings to emerge in our own time, fresh, vital and as necessary as on that first miraculous morning when its notes, floating from the prison cell for debtors; but it was we who are his debtors, for the song which he wrote knit together the scattered forces for liberty, and forged a weapon from them that was to scour the world and endure for all time.

The French Revolution rode into history upon its back; to its measure in 1848, liberal Europe slammed doors on the

dark past; in 1871 it was the national anthem of the modern times more vulgar even than

FACTS

Just over one hundred years ago died Rouget de Lisle, composer of "Marseillaise," war hymn of French Revolution. Himself a Royalist, writing in hatred of German threat to his country, his song quickly became manifesto of revolutionists and Napoleonic armies.

Banned under Second Empire. Adopted as official anthem by Third Republic.

British political songs: "Lill-bul-lerro" used against James II., "Tipperary" in Great War.

world's first Soviet Government, the Paris Commune of shining memory; and in 1917, from the satin nest of the fugitive balletina Krupskaya, mistress of the Tsar, its notes smashed into the Petrograd night as the Bolshevik deputies in her parlour played their parts as midwives of a new world.

Since the day the Marseillaise was first sung, history, whenever it has turned a corner, has marched to its tune, for Citizen de Lisle invested with plumes and baldric the tattered demagogues of revolt who fight blindly for something whose importance they feel but can hardly understand. His song is the gay uniform of revolution.

Indeed, the songs that men sing win their battles for them, for the flowered pattern of emotion is more potent than the austerity of intellectual planning; and song has raised up the common man as sycophancy has exalted the aristocrat.

Men who will not die for impeccable statistics will fall gladly for an untruth if it be set to music.

AND no other song in the long story of tribulation has ever risen above the ankles of Rouget de Lisle's titanic hymn. The graveyard strains of the "International" and the ponderous drabness of "The Red Flag" have won no fights for liberty; they are the shabby appendages of its more self-conscious moments, not the fathers from whose loins issued the flow of life which inspired it to victory.

Yet men have been moved by

those two Albert Memorials of music; for more than four years a song called "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was often the last sound to beat upon the eardrums of riven men as they drowned in their own blood; and it cheered them to the end of all things which they had cherished in their short lives. But now it is only a memory.

To deny that each one of us knows secretly a piece of music which enables him to pluck stars from the farthest sky would be to deny a truth. But those are scattered and private things; it was Rouget de Lisle who reduced them all to a common denominator and expressed in sound what had hitherto been formless wonderings in the heads of individual men.

HE has moved more men than Shakespeare moved, or Homer, or Goethe, perhaps as many as the Bible. He has moved; and where the influence of Rousseau or of Voltaire indirectly taught us to value freedom, he came out into the light of day and without so much as a by-your-leave plucked greedily at the heartstrings of mankind and gave it self-respect.

Let his epitaph be not only his own hymn but also the words of the Victorian poet, O'Shaughnessy:

One man with a dream, of pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample a kingdom down.

OFFENSIVE WILL LOSE MOMENTUM

Allies In Position To Stop Nazis

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Military observers here note that as time goes on, the German bounds, forward, backed by heavy armoured columns, will become steadily less both in width and depth.

"Le Temps" military critic, a retired general, writes: "The situation is still serious but it is to be believed that the High Command has the necessary means to check the new enemy drive along the Oise Valley."

"Reliable indications allow us to think that recovery is perfectly possible. The re-grouping recently mentioned in French communiqués evidently enabled us to give our dispositions the depth which was at first lacking."

"Reserves must now cover and protect the dangerous penetrations."

Gen. Sikorski's Message
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to the Polish nation, General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, said that he was speaking at a particularly grave moment.

He added: "We are only in the first phase of a great battle which may have many varying fortunes. It would be as dangerous to exaggerate the significance of local success as to exaggerate provisional retirement."

"Victory will be, as always, the result of moral and material superiority. These two factors the Allies both possess."

"Thus only with resolution and steadfast faith we must await victory in the struggle."

Avanche Of Steel & Fire
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In a message to the Polish nation today, General Sikorski said that the battle for which they had been waiting was now being fought in Belgium and partly on French territory.

"The Allied armies," he said, were opposing an avalanche of steel and fire.

Behind them were the wealth of their countries and Empires. What struck him more than anything else, however, was the deep sense of patriotism they have.

This was only the first phase of a great battle which would fluctuate one way or another. It would be as erroneous to exaggerate the significance of local success as it would be to exaggerate that of provisional retirement."

GERMANS IN RETREAT

FROM PAGE ONE

48 hours in the Oise Valley and between the Aisne and the Somme. Overhead, the sky was black with bombers, which played an important secondary role in support of the rival tank armies.

"History" or on battle-field has there ever been a more punishing battle fought than this tank battle of the Oise Valley, upon which, it appears, the whole German invasion may probably turn.

At the very least, today's successful barring of the passage to the German tank columns by the French has given the Allies time to re-align their forces.

Foodless, Sleepless For Week
Both armies have been fighting for more than a week in which they have had practically no sleep and almost no food. Yet there are no signs of fatigue as the two armies meet in one of the first frontal engagements of the war.

Rifles, machine-guns and small anti-tank artillery are helpless against the German wall of tanks because the Germans put big tanks in front and alongside small tanks.

When 400 such monsters line up they are immune to orderly attack.

They have covered 12 to 20 miles per hour, splitting deadly fire on all sides.

It took a combination of French tanks and field guns to successfully break up the German steel wedges, and German motorised infantry which followed the tanks into battle were annihilated with heavy losses.

The Allied forces were continuously during 17 hours of daylight today and did enormous damage to the German rear.

Pontoon bridges across the Meuse, which are the Germans' vital communications system, were attacked by dive bombers and at least eleven such bridges were destroyed.

To-night the German pocket on French soil was a kidney shaped sack about 30 miles deep and 40 miles wide along the general line from Maubeuge to Landrethun, to Guise, to Vervins, to Reims, to Raucourt and along the Sedan.

French Advantage
Theoretically, the French should have a tremendous advantage of much better communications.

The Germans are obliged to make a long haul through Belgium inasmuch as not one main road traverses the Ardennes directly in the rear of the German pocket. There are only secondary roads and they were quickly chopped to pieces by tanks and heavy trucks.

The Germans have been unable to move east of Sedan, where the terrain is still protected by the Maginot line, so they are unable to use the good roads across Luxembourg.

Their main line of communications follows the Meuse river from Maastricht past Liege, Namur and Dinant to Metz, but as long as the Belgian forts at Liege, and Namur hold out these roads are kept under intense fire.

MASTERY CAN BE GAINED

FROM PAGE ONE

squarely against those of their adversaries.

"For myself, I have invincible confidence in the French Army and its leaders. It is only a very small part of that Army that has been heavily engaged and only a very small part of France has yet been invaded."

"There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialised and mechanised forces of the enemy have already been thrown into battle. We know that heavy losses have been inflicted on them."

The Only Way To Mastery
"No officer or man, no brigade or division which grapples at close quarters with the enemy wherever encountered can fail to give worthy contribution to the general result."

"The armies must cast away the idea of resisting the attack behind concrete lines or natural obstacles and must realise that mastery can only be retained by furious and unrelenting assault."

"And this spirit must not only animate the High Command but must inspire every fighting man."

"In the air, even at serious odds or even at odds which up to now have been thought overwhelming, we have been flying down three or four planes to one of our own and the relative balance of the British and German Air Forces has now become considerably more favourable to us than at the beginning of the war."

"In cutting down the German bombers we are fighting our own battles as well as those of France."

Ability To Beat Nazi Air Force
"My confidence in our ability to fight it out to a finish with the German Air Force has been strengthened by the fierce encounters which have taken place and are taking place."

"At the same time, our heavy bombers are striking at the root of the German mechanised power and have already inflicted serious damage upon all refineries upon which the Nazi effort to dominate the world directly depends."

"We must expect that as soon as stability has been reached on the Western Front, the bulk of the force which rushed Holland into ruin and made in a few days what was supposed to be a matter of weeks will be turned upon us."

"I am sure I speak for all when I say that we are ready to face it and endure it and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten laws of war permit."

Britain The Next Victim
"There will be many men and women in this island who, when the ordeal comes upon them, as come it will, will feel comfort and even pride that they are sharing the perils of our lads at the front—soldiers, sailors and airmen. God Bless Them—and are drawing away from them part at least of the onslaught they have to bear."

"Is not this the appointed time for all to make the utmost exertion in their power?"

"If the battle is to be won we must provide our men with the ever increasing quantities of weapons and ammunition they need."

"We must have, and have quickly, more planes, tanks, shells and guns—there is need for these vital munitions."

Must Win The War
"They increase our strength against the powerfully armed enemy and replace wastage of obstinate struggle and the knowledge that the wastage will be speedily replaced enables us to draw more readily upon reserves and throw them in now when everything means so much."

"Our task is not only to win the battle but to win the war."

"After this battle in France abates, its forces there will come to battle for our island, for all that Britain is and all that Britain means."

"That will be the struggle."

"In that supreme emergency we shall not hesitate to take every step, even the most drastic, to call for the effort of which they are capable."

"Interest of property and hours of labour are nothing compared to the struggle for life and honour, for life and freedom to which we have vowed ourselves."

Sacred Pledges
"I received from the chiefs of the French Republic and particularly from the indomitable Prime Minister, M. Paul Reynaud, the most sacred pledges that whatever happens they will fight to the end, be it bitter or be it glorious—nay, if we fight to an end it can only be glorious."

"Having received His Majesty's Commission, I have formed an Administration of men and women of every Party and almost every point of view."

"We have differed and quarrelled in the past, but now one bond unites us all; to wage war until victory is won and never to surrender ourselves to servitude and shame at whatever cost and agony it may be."

"If this is one of the most awe-inspiring periods in the long history of France and Britain—it is also beyond doubt the most sublime."

"Side by side, unaided except by their faith and kin the great Dominions and by the wide empires which rest beneath their shield, side by side the British and French people have advanced to rescue not only Europe but mankind from the foulest and most soul destroying tyranny that has ever darkened the stained pages of history."

The Message Of Trinity
"Behind them, behind us and behind the armies and fleets of Britain and France gather a group of shatterd states and bludgeoned races—the Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch and Belgians—upon all of whom the long night of barbarism will descend unbroken even by the star of hope, unless we conquer; as conquer we must and as conquer we shall."

GEN. WEYGAND ARMY DICTATOR

FROM PAGE ONE

firm and tactful administration he still further enhanced his reputation.

In 1931 he was appointed Vice-President of the Supreme War Council of France (the President being the President of the Republic) and Inspector-General of the Army, a post by virtue of which he was Commander-in-Chief. A year later a Ministry of Defence was established and Weygand became head of the combined land, air and sea forces. During his term in that post the Maginot Line was completed.

He retired from the post in January, 1935, and was succeeded by General Gamelin.

Strongly Anti-Nazi
General Weygand is a strong opponent of any rapprochement with Germany. He is also said to be one of the very few French generals who really understand Englishmen. His melancholy and apparent diffidence conceals a master mind which works with great rapidity.

This is the man who has been selected to take charge in the present theatre of war.

To Galvanise Energies
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—General Weygand's appointment is expected to galvanise the energies of the French nation.

M. Reynaud, in swift succession, has called to the aid of the home front, M. Georges Mandel, who was the right hand man of M. "Tiger" Clemenceau, and General Weygand, the right hand man of Marshal Foch.

General Weygand's prestige has remained undiminished, and the nation sees in the changes final proof of the Government's ferocious determination to fight with cool intelligence and relentless energy.

General Weygand is known as the "man who has never been beaten." It is declared that he loves danger which lends him genius.



GENERAL GAMELIN

WAR IN NORWAY

Shelling Of Narvik

Allied Attack On City Progresses

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The Allied attack on Narvik is progressing steadily.

The town is being shelled from the sea and land. It is believed that only a small number of Germans are in the town itself.

The main forces are south of Rombak on the railway leading to the Swedish frontier.

The land shelling has been carried out by Polish troops which occupied the town on the other side of the harbour. They are using howitzers.

"To-day is Trinity Sunday.
Centuries ago words were written to be a call and a spur to the faithful servants of truth and justice: 'Gird yourselves and be ye men of valour and be in readiness for the conflict, for it is better for us to perish in battle than to let our nation and our religion fall.' As the will of God is heaven even so let Him do."

Commons Statement
LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister is expected to make a statement on the latest developments on the Western Front when the House of Commons re-assembles on May 21.

It is likely that a similar statement will be made in the House of Lords.

U.S. Listens-In
WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast was heard by radio listeners in the United States.

His ringing tones had a tonic effect on countless hearers throughout the country. His firm confidence in the French and British forces, his brief and incisive description of the battle now raging were a welcome antidote after the columns of depressing news printed throughout the country for the past week.

Observers see as the result of his insistence on the value of the result an early Allied counter-offensive cutting off the "bulge."

They say the speech was not the speech of the leader of a desperate people but a leader of knowledge, vision and action, who sees beyond the present dark days.

There is general expression of opinion that Britain has found her real leader in Mr. Churchill.

ALLIED RETREAT

FROM PAGE ONE

High Command is undoubtedly pleased with the success that has attended this delicate manoeuvre, despite the fact that the Germans have been presented with three-quarters of Belgium and most of its seacoast.

By destroying highways, railways and bridges as they withdrew, the French, Belgian, British and Dutch forces were able to avoid costly contact with the enemy, during their great retreat. The Germans were thus unable to take their customary toll of rearguard units.

Everything the German navy, army or air force could use, has been systematically destroyed, including oil and petrol stocks, shipyards, warehouses and war materials.

Dutch Play Their Part
The Dutch were able to save the remains of their air force when they destroyed, and evacuated Beveland, Walcheren and the Zeeland Islands.

Every bit of Dutch aviation materials and planes which could be flown were brought to Allied airfields.

Whole regiments of the Dutch Army came out with the Allied forces in the slow retreat across Belgium.

Aim Of Nazi Drive
French military experts believe that the present German drive is aimed at the axis of the present salient, which is roughly between St. Quentin and Amiens.

This, it may be recalled, was the axis of the great German drive in the last war.

If they succeed in capturing this area they will succeed in cutting off the whole of the Allied northern armies between Maubeuge and the coast from the Maginot Line and will also be able to strike through France to the coast ports in the English Channel.

But there is a tremendous concentration of French, British, Dutch and Belgian troops absolutely intact, having suffered comparatively small losses during the retreat.

It is this mass of more than a million soldiers which now blocks the Germans in the western side of the bulge.

Important Air Victories
The G.H.Q. of both the British and French air forces continue to report important victories over the German Air Force.

During one fight over French territory yesterday, nine Hurricanes shot down ten German bombers without a single British loss.

The total estimated German air losses yesterday, including the four bombers shot down in a stymied raid on Paris, was more than 40 machines. They were chiefly bombers and heavy troop transports.

Admirable Efficiency
LONDON, May 19 (British Wireless).—By concentrating in a single drive of enormous momentum what many experts estimate to be a very large proportion of their total available strength in tanks and mechanised units and supporting aircraft, the Germans have pushed back the French armies on a limited sector of the Western Front.

The ground which the Allies have been compelled to give in this area of northern France is a natural cause of anxiety which has distracted attention from other aspects of the operations—of the last ten days—of great significance to the ultimate result of the campaign.

One of these is the admirable efficiency and celerity with which British forces moved to positions in support of the Belgian army—positions from which they have subsequently had to voluntarily make readjustments of the line which strategic considerations made advisable.

Belgians' Fine Work
Another is the magnitude of the task accomplished by the Belgian Army itself. British military critics warmly praise the achievement of the Belgian forces in withstanding the furious onslaughts of the Germans using new methods of warfare.

They have thus succeeded in their first task of preventing a German breakthrough. They have also foiled the hopes of the German Command of encompassing the rapid destruction of the Belgian forces themselves, for the Belgian Army has withdrawn intact.

This difficult operation, carried out in co-operation with other Allied forces and to conform to the general Allied plan, was made possible by the excellence of the staff work and the precision of the Belgian army movements which had been executed.

Their British comrades in arms pay the highest tributes to the undaunted spirits and high morale of Belgian officers and men—of which a glorious but characteristic example is provided by the garrisons of Liege and the Namur forts.

Great Retreat Ends
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
WITH THE FRENCH FORCES, May 19 (UP).—Following the strategic withdrawal of the Allied left wing, which has now been completed, Germany is in possession of three-quarters of Belgium and most of the Belgian sea coast.

The extent of the Allied withdrawal is not disclosed but it has apparently been on a substantial scale.

The withdrawal presents the Germans with a large area without a position.

By this withdrawal, the Allies have succeeded in straightening their lines from Sedan to the Belgian coast and have thus enabled the German hope of executing a flanking movement whereby the Allied forces in Belgium may have been cut off.

Every road, railway and bridge in the evacuated area has been destroyed, and the withdrawing British, French, Belgian and Dutch armies and afterwards by civilians who remained behind.

Among the systematic demolition operations none were more thorough

Prayers For France

French Leaders At Divine Service

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
PARIS, May 19 (UP).—The bells in the old towers of Notre Dame pealed through the bright sunshine this afternoon in the arena surrounding Quasimodo's Gothic haunts as dense throngs of Parisians stood outside to await the solemn service in the Cathedral, at which prayers were offered for France.

While churches throughout France attracted extra heavy attendances at today's Masses, the special service at Notre Dame formed the centre of interest.

Notables Attend
M. Reynaud, the Premier; General Weygand, the hero of Verdun; and new Allied Supreme Commander-in-Chief, M. Deladier, and other leaders of the Allied effort were among the worshippers.

Hundreds of invited guests were present. They included members of the Diplomatic Corps, departmental officials and high officers of the French Army, Navy and Air Force.

Police were forced to form an alley through the throngs for the passage of the officials.

When the crowds saw their white-haired Marshal veteran of the last war wearing the gold "Kep" of Marshal of France, the place bowed with hoarse cheers.

In the streets, thousands bowed their heads or knelt in prayer as the services were being conducted in the Cathedral.

BATTLE FOR AIR SUPREMACY

Continued From Page 1

great numerical weight as we could wish.

The fighters' main task has been to protect the ground forces from the German bombers, to seek the latter out and shoot them down.

Profiting by their superior technical quality, our fighters have taken a great toll.

At night the bombers this week have given us the first real proof of the R. A. F. strength.

The bombers which have bombed bridges, fuel dumps and so on do so at night. The selected areas have been a night inferno.

Allies Fighting Well
Our night bombers carry twice the load of enemy bombers. They have dropped their missiles in the right place.

Pressure on the Allied air forces has been enormous, faced as they are with a gigantic concentration hurled into battle without regard of loss.

They have been fighting well. For every Allied plane brought down, three of the enemy planes have been similarly treated.

The enemy cannot go on indefinitely like this even if, as Göring claims, the actual number of their planes is inexhaustible. They must have trained crews even if the number of men is claimed to be inexhaustible. There must still be spirit in the drive. The air forces on both sides are tired. Who can hold out longer? Perhaps the spirit of the men will be the deciding factor.

CRUELLEST WAR
FROM PAGE ONE

free decision between war and peace," he said.

Chastly And Horrible
"Before the bombs began falling around me in Brussels I found out that across the Rhine the war was advancing with a far more terrible kind of war than the world has ever known."

"Americans cannot realise that the battle that is being fought in France today is both ghastly and horrible—far more hideous than the most hideous days in the last war."

"There are millions of Americans who would give up their lives in a battle for America."

"I hope they will never be put to that awful test of ultimate devotion."

"We Americans in Europe know, we can see quite clearly, that America is facing a frightful threat to her very existence as a nation."

To Rule Or Ruin
"I have been in Europe nearly a month—in Italy, France, Holland and Belgium. I have seen nearly all the leading statesmen in all these countries."

"Hitler is waging a war of national determination to rule or ruin the world."

"If Hitler cannot rule he firmly intends to ruin—utterly."

"Germany's warfare is, and will be, the most cruel war in centuries."

or more successful than those carried out by the Dutch in their own territory, particularly in the Zeeland islands, which have apparently been evacuated in addition to the Belgian area.

"Although no names are mentioned in cables reports the Allied front line has apparently extended from either Ostend or Nieuport on the coast to Maubeuge on the Franco-Belgian frontier thence in a continuous line along the French frontier fortifications to Switzerland with the exception of the bulge into France, which extends approximately from Maubeuge to Sedan. The Germans would be in possession of the Belgian coastal cities of Zeebrugge, Le Coq and possibly Ostend. If this estimate is correct—Ed."

RADIAC REX SHIRTS



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New style collars of semi-stiff material to match body of shirts.

White, plain blue, grey, green and fawn.

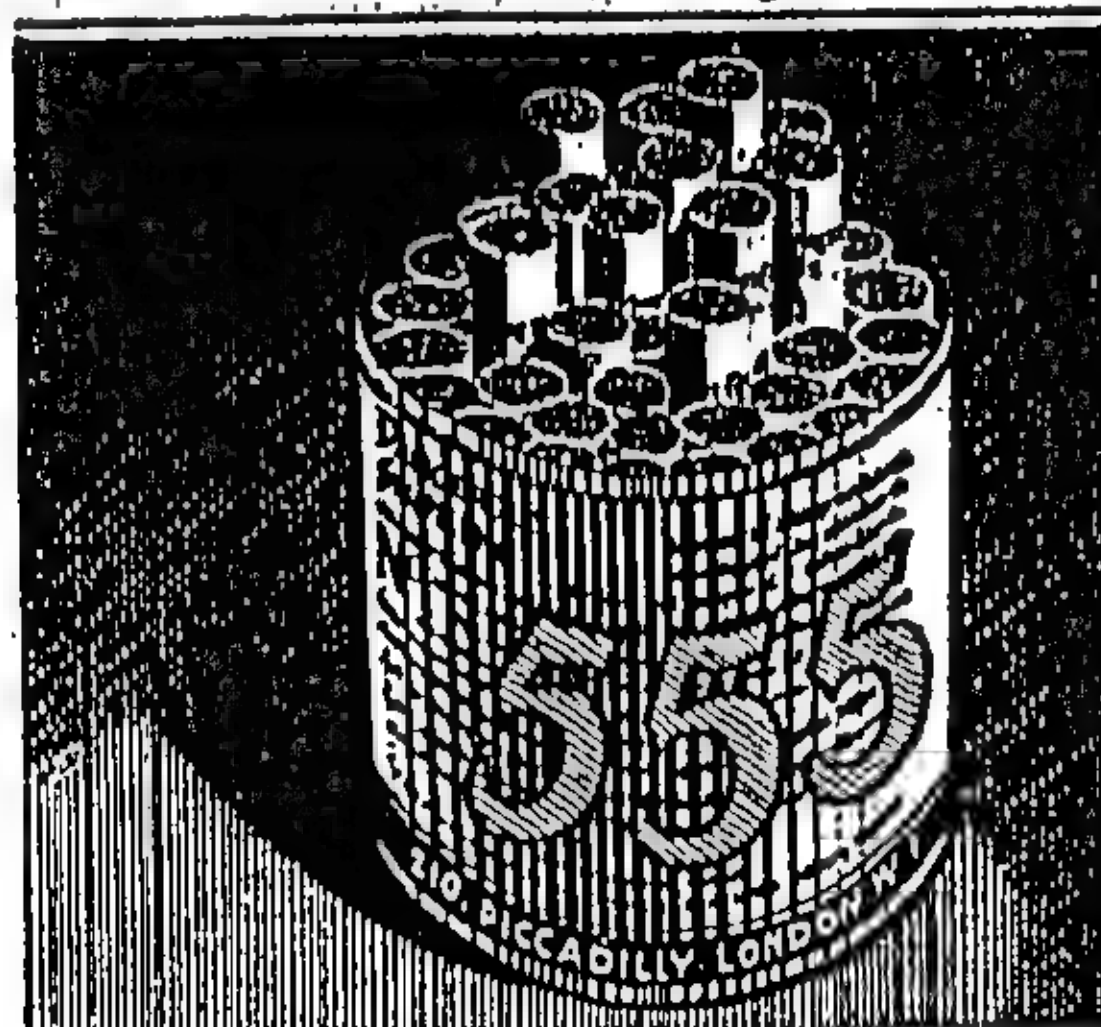
Collars attached with single wrists.

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555 cost a little more, but the value they give—the increased smoking satisfaction they provide—is worth it.

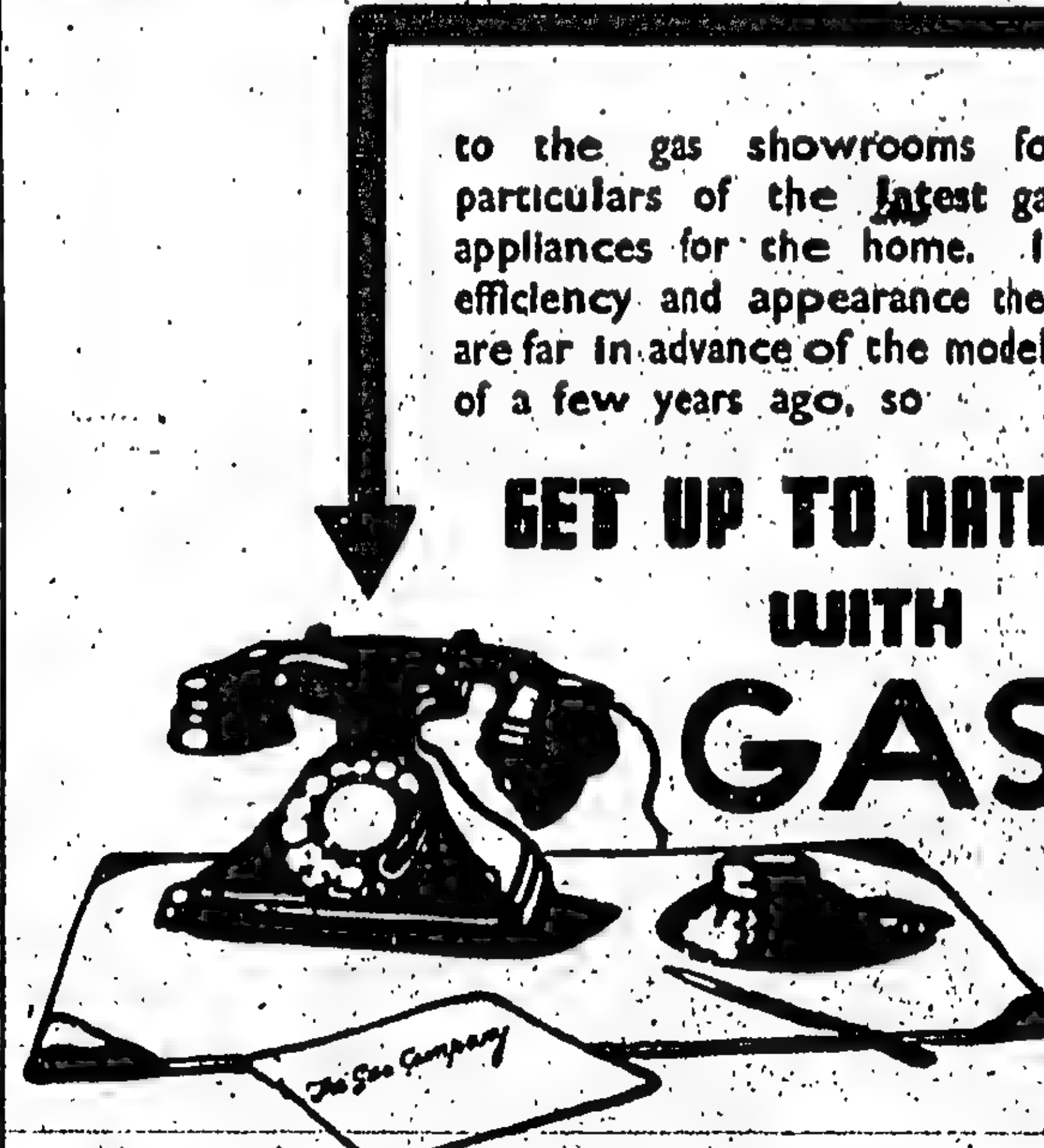
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to the gas showrooms for particulars of the latest gas appliances for the home. In efficiency and appearance they are far in advance of the models of a few years ago, so

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Central Showroom—Gloucester Bldg., (Corner of East Arcade). Tel. 24704.
Kowloon Showroom—240, Nathan Rd., (Corner of Jordan Rd.). Tel. 57841.

Petaín's Return Welcomed

ISTANBUL, May 19 (Reuter).—The entry of Marshal Petaín into the French Cabinet is cordially welcomed in the Turkish Press, which recalls his famous order at Verdun.

The Turkish Press is the generally accepted opinion that the calling of the present German offensive would mean the end of the "blitzkrieg."

It is declared that the Nazi regime cannot survive the slightest defeat.

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GAUZX

Hitler's Plan to Smash Britain

Air: Mass raids • Sea: Pocket • Land: 'Could' break by super-bombers • U-boats • 'Magenot Line'

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Count Cripps visited the Chamberlain cabinet on May 18, 1900, to discuss the proposed amendment to the Entente Cordiale, which was signed in 1904. The amendment was to extend the original agreement, which was for a period of 99 years, to 1999. The amendment was passed by the House of Commons on May 19, 1900.

It has been discovered that the new English magazine rifle, which is now being issued to the troops, is not as good as the old one. The new rifle is said to be "a complete failure" and is being withdrawn from the troops.

It has been discovered that the new English magazine rifle, which is now being issued to the troops, is not as good as the old one. The new rifle is said to be "a complete failure" and is being withdrawn from the troops.

25 YEARS AGO

Hitler's correspondent, Mr. Krumpholtz, has written that the majority of the German people consider that the war is now inevitable, and that it must be remembered that the German people are now fighting for a "new order" in the world. He also writes that the German people are now fighting for a "new order" in the world.

A Zeppelin airship dropped about 40 bombs on London at two o'clock this morning. Three people were injured.

10 YEARS AGO

Twenty-seven European Governments yesterday received copies of the memorandum on the subject of the League of Nations, which is known as the "League of Nations" in the United States of America.

5 YEARS AGO

The cabinet bearing the body of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's war hero and also the victor of the battle of Warsaw, today arrived at a special train and to the place of interment at Cracow.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has made the following appointments:

Mr. G. H. S. Taylor to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from August 11, 1934. Mr. Walter Schofield to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from October 24, 1934.

Mr. A. J. C. Taylor to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from August 11, 1934. Mr. T. H. King to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from August 11, 1934.

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The Stuff They Tell America

HITLER HAS a four-point war plan to smash Britain. It is here revealed by Mr. W. B. Courtney, famous American journalist, who interviewed German military and air chiefs.

It is the type of war news that is being cabled to America from Berlin.

By W. B. COURTNEY

GERMANY'S FOUR-POINT WAR PLAN TO CRUSH BRITAIN WILL BE PUT INTO OPERATION SOON, THE NAZI CLAIM. BIGGEST FACTOR IN THE PLAN IS A NON-STOP AIR WAR, WHICH WILL BE PART OF THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE" OF BRITAIN.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2.27/32
Demand London	1/2.27/32
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	325
T.T. Japan	301 1/2
T.T. India	32 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	39 1/4
T.T. Manila	39 1/4
T.T. Batavia	30 3/4
T.T. Bangkok	110 3/4
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10.88
T.T. Switzerland	87
T.T. Australia	10 1/4

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/35/32
4 m/s D/P London	1/33/32
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	20 1/4
4 m/s France	11.43
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.82 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.22

TENSION RELAXES

Improved Situation In Mediterranean

BELGRADE, May 19 (Reuter).—Political circles here are much relieved at what is regarded here as a relaxation of the tension in the Mediterranean.

In well-informed quarters it is reported that the recent Yugoslav trade delegation to Moscow was told that the Soviet is interested in maintaining peace in the Balkans but does not offer military support.

This is interpreted as meaning that the Soviet does not fear Italian aggression in the Balkans.

LATEST FRENCH PRECAUTIONS

Bridges Blown Up Near Basle

BASEL, May 19 (Reuter).—The French Army Command in Alsace has blown up all canal and railway bridges on the line from St. Louis, the French suburb of Basle, to Leopoldsdorfer, a few miles to the north. They finally interrupted railway communication between France and Switzerland via Basle.

This blockade, according to high military authorities in Berlin, will be made by:

1. A fleet of 500 pocket U-boats, manned by crews of 12.
2. A large fleet of armed speedboats, each with a crew of 4.
3. Mass air raids on British ports, dockyards, and the fleet.
4. Mass air raids on merchant shipping and convoys.

Britain Encircled by Submarines

In theory, they can remain on station, and be refuelled and repaired from large U-boats, acting as mother ships, or from seaplanes. They have been building at a rate which in October was about 90, and is now about 100 a month.

AT LEAST 300 WILL BE READY, THE NAZIS CLAIM, TO FORM A CIRCLE ROUND BRITAIN WHEN THE BLOCKADE IS ANNOUNCED.

Next, for the blockade plan, come the "pocket torpedo boats." They have little fleet combat value, but are useful for reconnaissance.

Zigzagging at full speed they make poor targets. They are frail. Their great value to the blockade will be raids on merchant ships and convoys.

A high military authority in Berlin told me:

"Germany learned in 1914-1918, first, that no matter how smashing an army or how efficient a home morale and industry we have, we cannot bring a major European war to a definite end unless we beat the British Navy."

"SECOND, THAT WE CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT A MAJOR WAR AGAINST MAJOR POWERS ON MORE THAN ONE FRONT."

"Third, that if we keep our eastern frontier, and the Danubian Valley, open the Allies cannot starve us out."

Breaking the Maginot Line

"Therefore, it is Allied strategy to get us fighting on two or more fronts. It is German strategy not to."

"Our General Staff has worked out mathematically our exact chances of breaking the Maginot Line."

"On paper, we say this: we can do it with the loss of 900,000 men. We figure the French can similarly get into us by losing 1,000,000 men."

"In either case, the attacker would lose as many as both sides lost altogether in six months at Verdun."

"This would be just for a narrow breakthrough; perhaps on a front of 20 to 30 miles. Then where would we be?"

"The spearhead would meet counter-attacks from massed reserves in a hostile countryside. Its

SHE IS FIRST WOMAN ANNOUNCER



Mrs. Sheila Barrett, first woman announcer of the B.B.C., leaving Caxton Hall register office, after her wedding to Mr. Ian Cox, of the B.B.C. Talks Department.

EARLIER REPORTS

ST. QUENTIN IN GERMAN HANDS

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—The latest news received here shows that the battle between the Sambre and Meuse Rivers continued all day.

The situation is stated to be confused. Light German units have reached St. Quentin but the French are carrying out many counter-attacks.

Rumours that the Germans have taken Peronne (west of St. Quentin) are denied by French military authorities.

A War Ministry spokesman described the situation as grave. "But," he said, "there is no need to regard it as catastrophic."

Fighting Front Described

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The fighting front now extends from about Montmedy, south-east of Sedan, to the Belgian coast.

The German salient into France starts north of Montmedy and runs like a blunt spear-head towards Paris.

The point of this spear-head is near Laon, which is 75 miles north-east of Paris.

On the southern edge of the spear-head, the fighting on Saturday was unimportant.

Although the Germans have made some attacks the French have also been engaged in local action and in re-taking several villages.

The northern edge of the spear-head towards the Belgium frontier runs roughly parallel with Sambre River.

The Germans say that they have crossed the Sambre and have taken Le Cateau and St. Quentin.

A French Army spokesman says that the area of the main battle is 10 miles east of these towns.

Terrific Nazi Losses

The Germans used both heavy and light tanks and aircraft guns in this battle but strong French resistance caused them heavy losses.

At one point the German dead are said to have formed a wall five feet high.

Over this wall the German tanks pursued their way.

The drive toward St. Quentin was made by a light mechanised detachment of the type usually used for scouting.

It is not very large and not very strong.

Forts Holding Out

So far, the Sambre River has formed the northern edge of the spear-head and the French have been holding out at the forts of Maubeuge.

A French spokesman says that the position is uncertain in Maubeuge itself but fighting is going on to the west of the forts.

The movement west-north across the Sambre Valley may mean that the German drive has been diverted in an attempt to envelop the Allied troops in Belgium, have been withdrawing strategically.

This morning, British General Headquarters announced that the British front on Saturday had held firmly in the face of strong enemy pressure.

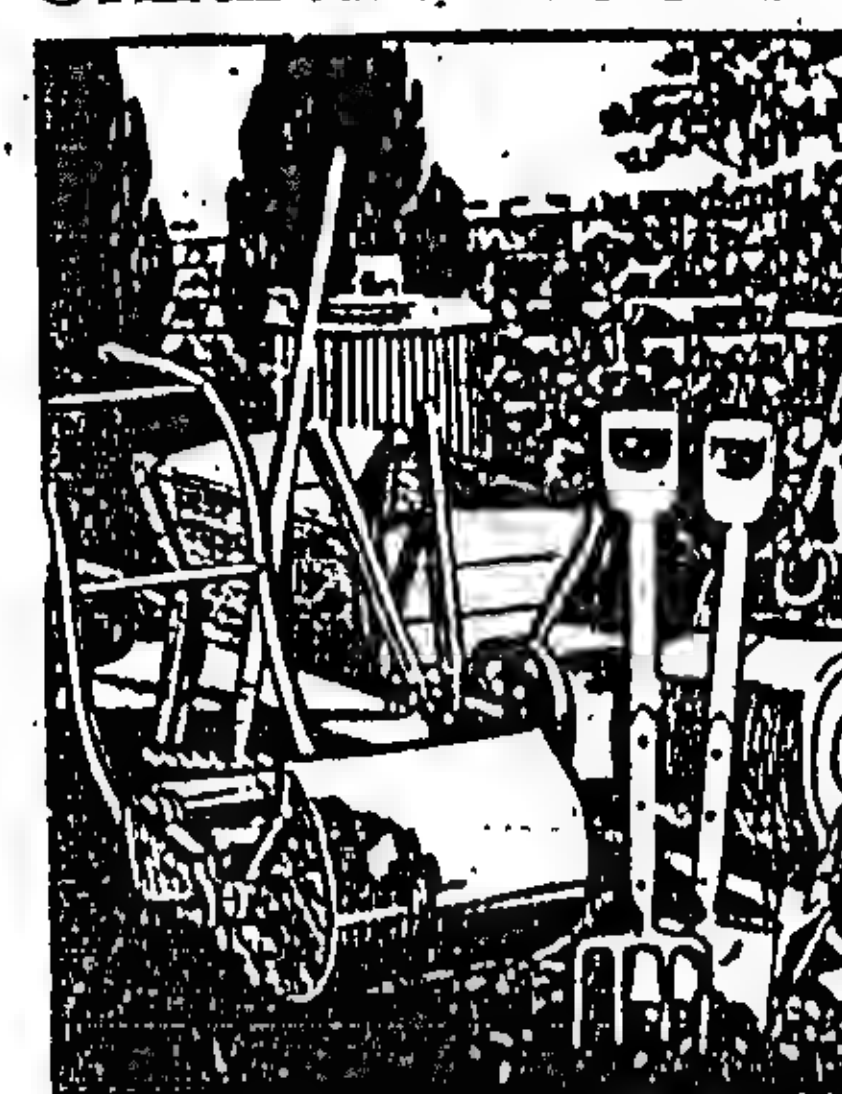
German Claim

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—An attack by Allied armoured cars south-west of Brussels last night was repulsed, according to competent quarters quoted by the official news agency.

It is claimed that 20 armoured cars were destroyed during the operation and it is stated that anti-aircraft artillery was used against the armoured cars.

JERUSALEM, May 19 (Reuter).—A contingent of the Second Australian Imperial Force arrived in Palestine this morning at the conclusion of a 10,000 miles journey.

GARDEN TOOLS



"IT has been said that it is the bad workman who complains about his tools: but there is no doubt at all that with better tools a finer job can be done... First grade Sheffield Steel—Fork and Spades, Trowels, Shears, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Hoes, and Watering cans, Revolving Lawn Sprinklers

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- C 3030 Here we are again. If you were the only girl, Sweet Genevieve, John Brown's body, Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay, It's a great big shame, Old bull and bush, My old Dutch, Broken doll.
- C 2893 Fantasia, The British Empire, England, The British Grenadiers, Ireland, Minstrel boy, India, Rektah, Wales, Men of Harlech—Canada, Canoeing song, Australia, Aboriginal air, South Africa, Folk song, Scotland, Callie Herring & hundred pipers, New Zealand, National song, Finale, Mayfair Symphony Orchestra.
- C 2898 England my England, Drink to me only with thine eyes, Here's a health, O beautiful England, Farefare, Land of Hope and Glory, British Grenadiers, Jerusalem, God save the King.
- C 1783 More old songs, I've made up my mind, Two little girls in blue, I want to go to Idaho, Let's all go down the Strand, My Irish Molly, Silver threads among the gold, Jack Hylton's Orchestra, With Vocal Refrain.

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AMERICAN LETTERS

Opinion Begins To Swing-Over

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—A vigorous controversy is arising over the question of giving all possible immediate support to the Allies.

Indicating a big swing-over in opinion, the "New York Times" reports that 50 Republican leaders from the middle and western states told Mr. Robert Taft, the Republican Presidential candidate, that if he submitted to a popular vote in their regions a proposal for direct aid to the Allies short of entry into the war, it would be passed by a decided majority.

On the other hand, some prominent Americans still express strong isolationist views.

FIVE KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—At least five people were killed and many were injured in an earthquake today.

A series of shocks occurred in the Imperial Valley of Southern California, early today.

Towns Wrecked

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (Reuter).—Several towns in south-east California and Arizona were wrecked by earthquake shocks early today. Communications have been broken. Five people have been killed and many others injured.

Several houses collapsed at El Centro, California, and damage is reported from other areas.

Italy Has Shocks

ROME, May 19 (Reuter).—Earthquake shocks were felt in Italy today. There are no casualties and no damage is reported.

England Too

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Severe earthquake shocks were recorded on the seismograph at West Bromwich today.

Anti-British Press Attacks

Japanese Sponsor New Movement

PEIPING, May 19 (Reuter).—Violent attacks on Britain continue to be made by local Chinese Press.

Apparently an order was given by the Japanese military for a week's campaign against Britain in the Press.

The Japanese-controlled Central Broadcasting Station yesterday sponsored anti-British speech.

Shipping Co. Criticised

"Very Careless" Says Harbour Master

"I think the company has been very careless in this matter and they will have to pay for it." This was the comment made by the Harbour Master, Commander G. F. Hoie, in the Marine Court to-day before he imposed a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment on Captain K. Allinson, Master of the China Navigation Company's steamer Kiangsu.

Captain Allinson was originally charged with having, on April 25, entered the waters of the Colony carrying 562 passengers in excess of the number allowed on the Kiangsu's passenger carrying certificate, but this charge was amended to conform with the increased allowance of a later certificate, and the number in excess was put at 348.

Captain Allinson pleaded guilty.

Defendant's Explanation

Mr. M. M. Watson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the defendant, explained that the Kiangsu had arrived at Swatow with an unusually large number of passengers from Singapore. At Swatow it was found that more passengers than the ship was entitled to carry had been inadvertently booked by the company's agents. As the Japanese had already issued passes for these passengers and as there would have been no other ship for a fortnight, the Kiangsu Captain reluctantly agreed to take them.

"I know these difficulties," Mr. Hoie declared, "but I think the company has been very careless in this matter and they will have to pay for it. I have no option but to fine the Master and I'm afraid I cannot make it a nominal fine."

Indian Currency Conservation

SIMLA, May 19 (Reuter).—The Government is introducing restrictions on certain imports similar to those enforced in other parts of the British Empire in order to conserve Indian currency.

The list contains nearly 10 articles and includes sugar, raw cotton, motor vehicles, silk and piece-goods.

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COMFORT—at First Step.



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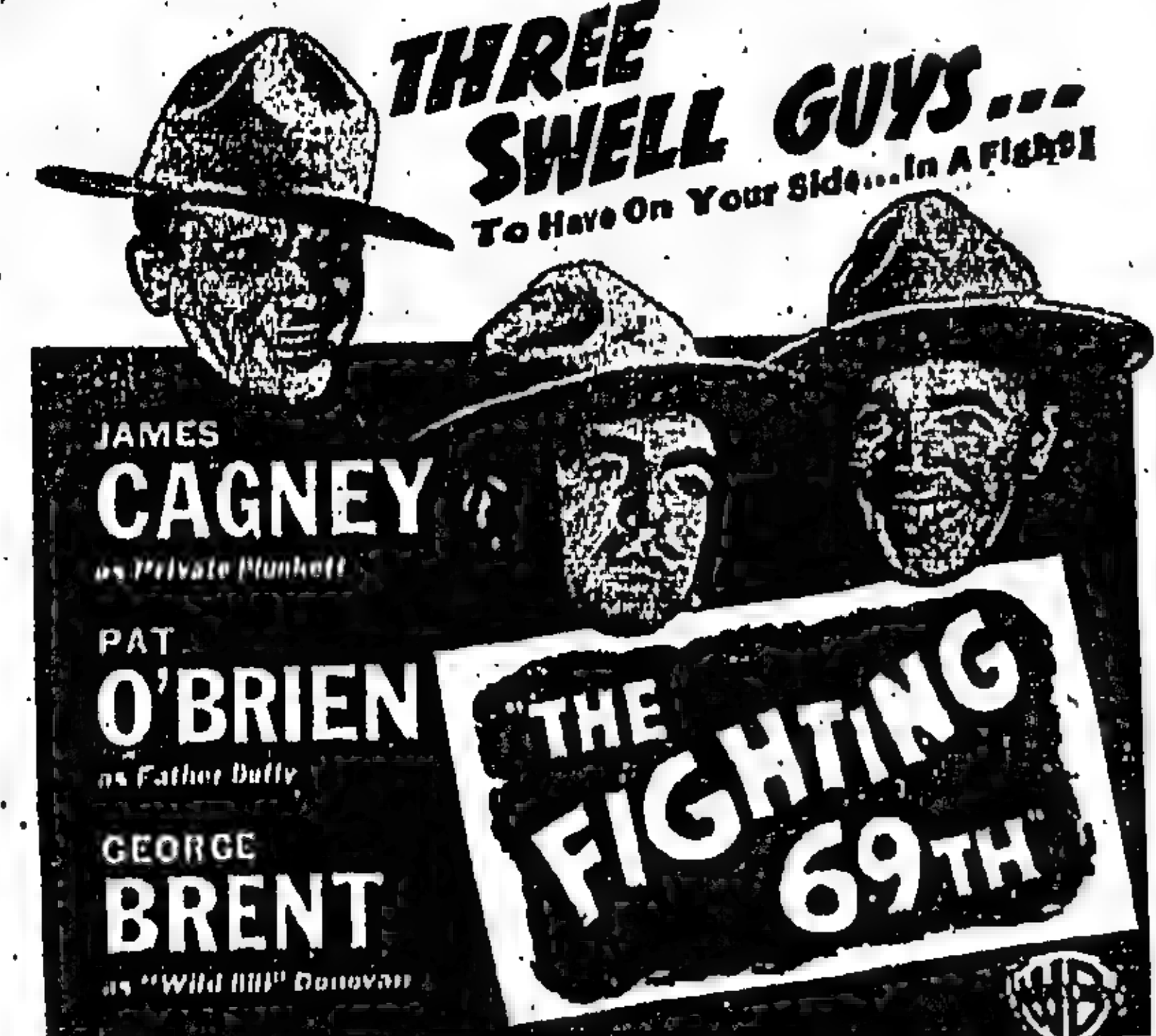
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SUPREME TEST

British Press And The "Blitzkrieg"

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—It is the supreme testing time.

That is the consensus of opinion during the week-end of British newspapers. There is general agreement that while the situation is crucial because of Germany's years of preparation, the whole Nazi regime is now being tried in the fire. For Hitler, it is now or never, domination or defeat.

Nazi Staking Everything
It seems impossible that we have four years of war before us, says the "Spectator." Germany is staking everything on a concentrated assault. We may have to give ground for a time. We have the power to endure but we will need all of it.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly newsletter, deals with a question many are asking. Why has Hitler not struck before?

It was known for certain, he writes, that Hitler believed that he could make peace after the conquest of Poland. When that failed, he wanted to launch a "Blitzkrieg" in November, but his generals persuaded him to hold his hands.

They hoped that U-boats, aircraft and mines might be successful against Britain's sea communications. They hoped by skillful propaganda to detach France from Britain.

Hitler's Wrong Choice
By the spring of 1940, it was evident that these hopes had been in vain.

Hitler had to make up his mind to choose one of two courses: remain on a defensive state of siege or launch a general offensive in the hope of winning the war this year.

He has chosen the latter, and has chosen badly, says Commander King-Hall. It would have been the correct course in September, 1939. Our minds, resolution and courage must be of the quality of granite.

We Are Ready
The "Economist" says that there is no reason for optimism because the stakes are high. But while we are waiting for the great clash that is coming, we can reflect that our position is more favourable than in 1914. We are ready.

The Catholic weekly, "Tablet," looks into the future. We are watching the disappearance of the whole order of Nazism. It is Europe restored will be a Europe united. The dream of centuries of an absolute sovereign independence must yield to something bigger and stronger. The first links are already in existence between Britain and France. They will have to be extended.

Message To Finland

Sir Walter Citrine Pays Tribute

LONDON, May 19 (British Wireless).—A message to Finland from Sir Walter Citrine, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was broadcast in the Finnish news bulletin by the BBC this evening on the occasion of the new Finnish national festival—the day of heroes.

Sir Walter, who led the British Labour delegation to Finland during the Russo-Finnish war, said the Finnish people's fortitude and courage in the dark days when they faced the aggressor would remain with him as an unforgettable memory.

Finland's Inspiration
"Since you made your brave stand against a mighty foe, other small nations have been overwhelmed but your struggle and theirs is ours too and your example is our strongest inspiration."

"To-day the united strength of the Allied democratic nations has been mobilised and our Army, Navy and Air Forces are at this hour engaged in a gigantic battle to stem the advance of the aggressor power. We are gathering all our resources to bring to a standstill the deadly, at-lack of the Nazi mechanised forces and to continue the war with our utmost strength until that power is overthrown and until the nations it has ravaged are once more free."

STRICT CONTROL OF INDUSTRY
Churchill's Oblique Reference

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" Parliamentary correspondent states that Mr. Churchill's declaration that consideration of private property will not be allowed to stand in the way of the Government's policy is believed in political circles to foreshadow far stricter control by Government over industry than is exercised now.

It is thought likely that the State will take control of a large number of privately-owned factories, producing war equipment in order to intensify production.

It is thought that a decision on this point is probable soon.

Canada To Speed Up War Effort

OTTAWA, May 19 (Reuter).—It is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast will result in renewed demands for increased speed in Canada's war effort, criticism of which is becoming widespread.

The general public demands immediate acceleration of air training and plane production.

Netherlands Overridden

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 19 (Domei).—With the evacuation of Zealand Province by the Dutch troops, the entire Netherlands have now been occupied by the Germans.

JAPANESE RAIDS IN SZECHUAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHUNGKING, May 20 (UP).—Six batches of Japanese planes last night raided cities and towns throughout Szechuan Province.

Chengtu was bombed. The air raid alarm lasted for six hours in Chungking, the All Clear signals being sounded at 2 a.m. without any appearance of the raiders.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY MOVES

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—It is reported from Le Havre that the Belgian Royal family will shortly arrive at Sainte Adresse, a suburb of Havre, which was officially the Belgian capital during the greater part of the last war.

NIGHT RAID ON OSTEND

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 19 (Domei).—The German Air Force launched an all-night raid on Ostend last night. Ostend is the temporary seat of the Belgian Government.

NAZI OPERATES SECRET RADIO

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (Reuter).—A secret radio transmitter operated by a German has been seized by the Argentinian authorities in Campana, 50 miles north-west of Buenos Aires.

The authorities are also looking for another transmitter.

EX-KAISER STILL AT DOORN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
DOORN, May 20 (Domei).—Contrary to earlier reports, the ex-Kaiser is still in Doorn.

Hitler has assigned a special detachment of his personal bodyguard to replace the Dutch gendarmes who were assigned for the protection of the ex-Kaiser.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

A quiet morning, though a few bargains were recorded at what may ultimately prove attractive to the buyers.

	Sellers	Bids
H.K. Banks	\$405	\$1,350
Unions	\$21	\$465
Docks Rts. (Cum.)	\$21	\$21
Docks Rts.	\$21	\$21
Lands	\$21	\$21
Realties	\$21	\$21
Star Ferries	\$21	\$21
China Lights (Old)	\$21	\$21
China Lights (New)	\$21	\$21

LATE NEWS

More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots in Bremen. A direct hit on a large petrol storage tank resulted in a terrific explosion, from which vast sheets of flame shot up to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and a pall of smoke like a "huge black mushroom" spread over the town.

Hamburg oil depots were bombed from 10 p.m. on Friday till dawn on Saturday. In the course of these attacks, the explosion of a salvo of heavy bombs was followed by a terrific rush of flame and an outburst of fire that was visible from as far away as Cuxhaven.

Other petroleum depots in the area, some of which were first located by the aid of parachute flares, were attacked with equally evident result.

Fires started with incendiary bombs were seen to spread rapidly and helped to guide the following aircraft to complete the destruction of the targets.

Vast Clouds Of Smoke
Vast clouds of acrid black smoke, certain proof of the oil-fed character of the raging fires, were rolling slowly over the area as the last of the raiders left Hamburg.

Other sections of the large bombing force were meanwhile attacking enemy aerodromes and lines of communication over a wide area.

Heavy damage was done to road and rail bridges across the Meuse and in the occupied areas in Belgium and France.

No casualties were incurred by the British bomber crews and all aircraft engaged in the night's extensive operations returned safely.

SPLENDID ACTIONS

Nazis Harassed By British Bombers

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that a formation of our bomber aircraft carried out extensive operations in Belgium and France with the object of harassing the lines of communication of the German advance and to relieve the pressure on the Allied armies.

Our fighter aircraft, patrolling in their support, have accounted for a large number of enemy aircraft of all types.

From preliminary reports received relating to a part only of our fighter activities, it is known that at least 20 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Harassing operations were continued during the night by heavy bomber formations.

In southern Belgium, bridges were hit, troop concentrations broken up and roads blocked.

Raids On Germany
Simultaneously other formations of night bombers penetrated into Germany where direct hits were made on oil fuel tanks in Hanover.

At other points, railway junctions and sidings suffered considerable damage.

All night a continuous watch was kept on military traffic over a wide area in western Germany and an offensive action was taken against enemy movements.

Rail and road communications were attacked. At one point, a heavy explosion was caused.

At another, aerodrome buildings were set on fire.

Night Operations
Hudson aircraft also carried out successful night operations. They caused further damage to tanks in Hamburg and Bremen.

Two Blenheim aircraft, patrolling off the Dutch coast, encountered a formation of three Heinkel 111's and three Messerschmitt 110's.

They immediately attacked and shot down two Messerschmitts.

An Air Ministry bulletin states that during offensive patrols by our Air Force fighters over France and Belgium yesterday, one patrol of five Hurricanes shot down at least three and probably six German Heinkel 111's near Brussels.

A second and larger patrol encountered only two enemy aircraft, one of which, a Heinkel 111, is believed to have been shot down.

Oil Dumps Destroyed
LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Details of air force operations on Friday night show that the area of the raids extended from Hamburg in the north to Sedan in the south.

Extensive damage was done to German oil depots in Bremen and Hamburg.

Enemy aerodromes, troop columns, and road and rail junctions were bombed.

More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots in Bremen. A direct hit on a large petrol storage tank resulted in a terrific explosion, from which vast sheets of flame shot up to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and a pall of smoke like a "huge black mushroom" spread over the town.

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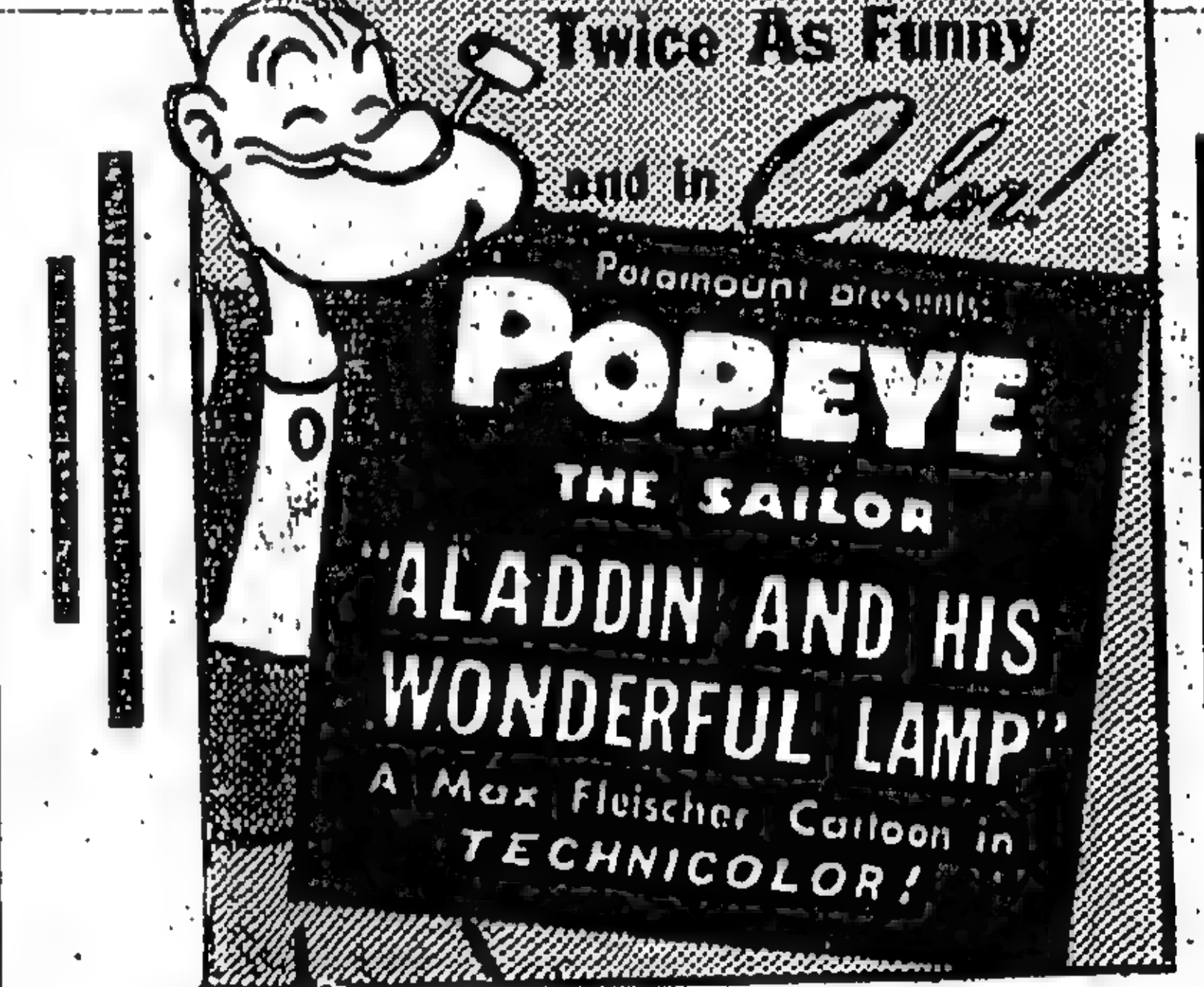
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NAZIS ON DEFENSIVE

HISTORIC BATTLE OF THE TANKS IN OISE VALLEY ENDS IN FRENCH VICTORY: LE CATEAU RE-CAPTURED

GREAT COUNTER-ATTACK BY ALLIES DEVELOPS: IMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

By MILES HANDLER
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20 (UP).—THE GREAT ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE POSITIONS GAINED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR INITIAL SUCCESS IS NOW IN FULL SWING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT, AND THE GERMANS ARE EVERYWHERE ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The French forces are attacking in the St. Quentin sector, scene of the great battles which cost the Germans the war in 1918, with all the forces at their disposal.

NAZIS STONE-WALLED

The only attack of any magnitude launched by the Germans is in the Malmédy sector, where the invaders have been trying fruitlessly for 96 hours to break the French lines in an effort to flank the Maginot Line.

Hitler Orders Dismemberment Of Belgium

SEYSS-INQUART AS NEW GAULIETER

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that Hitler has appointed Dr. Seyss-Inquart as the Reich's Commissioner for the occupied Dutch areas.

The official German news agency says that Dr. Seyss-Inquart is charged with the task of "maintaining public order and public life in the Dutch districts occupied by German troops."

Supreme Authority
"Under Hitler's direction, Dr. Seyss-Inquart will have supreme authority over the Dutch civilian population."

"Supreme military rights will continue to be exercised by German military commanders in the Netherlands, who have the right to order any measures necessary for the execution of military order and security."

"The existing laws in the Netherlands will remain in force as far as compatible with the occupation."

The Puppet's Career

(Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart is the Austrian Nazi who helped Hitler to occupy Austria in 1938. At the momentous interview at Berchtesgaden, Hitler told Schuschnigg that he must make Seyss-Inquart Minister of the Interior with full charge of the Austrian Police. When Schuschnigg later resigned, Seyss-Inquart was appointed Chancellor by Hitler, and it was he who provided the pretext for the German invasion by adding obviously on Hitler's instructions—for German troops "to maintain order." His Chancellorship lasted only a few days for Austria was declared a province of Germany and he was made its Governor.)

Denied Fruits Of Victory

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In the organized withdrawal in northern Belgium, Allied forces are reported to have destroyed all important military works.

In Zealand, all military and naval works were destroyed by the Dutch, including those at the important port of Flushing.

The Dutch also destroyed all petrol and reservoirs in the naval dockyards.

The Dutch contingents now left in Zealand are continuing to fight at the side of the Allies.

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Ministers and the Defence Chiefs met for nearly an hour and a half at No. 10 Downing Street to-day.

100,000 KILLED IN ROTTERDAM

Terrible Toll In German Air Raids

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—According to a communiqué issued by the Dutch Legation here to-night, at least 100,000 people were killed and one third of the city destroyed when the Germans bombed Rotterdam.

Two squadrons of German bombers flew over the city in close formation, dropping delayed action bombs that "ploughed a veritable furrow of destruction."

The bombs, weighing 2,000 pounds, were dropped from a height of 4,500 feet.

After passing over the town once, the planes returned and repeated the operation again and again.

Dante's Inferno

Scenes reminiscent of Dante's inferno ensued, with fire and explosions everywhere.

Houses and buildings over an area of 15 to 20 square kilometres—one third of Rotterdam—were completely destroyed.

According to a moderate estimate, at least 100,000 people must have perished in this "monstrous work of destruction, horrifying as nightmare and absolutely without precedent."

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY MOVES

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—It is reported from Le Havre that the Belgian Royal family will shortly arrive at Salntes-Adresses, a suburb of Havre, which was officially the Belgian capital during the greater part of the last war.

But, despite the terrific nature of their attack, the Germans here, as elsewhere, are stone-walled.

General Weygand, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, has already taken control of the Allies' destinies and it is certain that, under his leadership, the Allied effort for the rest of the war will be offensive and not defensive.

General Weygand will undoubtedly launch a plan of bold initiative in contrast with the extreme caution of General Gamelin. The great French success in the Alsace and the Oise, which led to the recapture of Le Cateau and the clearing of the Germans from both sides of the Oise, is regarded as a happy omen, for it constitutes the first time since Hitler came to power that a German army has been forced into headlong retreat.

Tank Attacks
Furious fighting is now taking place between Landreches and Aves, where the French are still pressing the Germans strongly.

Wave after wave of tank attacks have been delivered by the Germans in the Oise Canal region, where the Nazi High Command is attempting to regain the territory lost yesterday.

Each wave of German attack is being met by French mechanized counter attacks and artillery barrages on a really colossal scale.

The fighting in the sector is described by the spokesman as being a "continuous and furious melee."

The Germans are completely at a standstill in the Sedan and Aves sectors.

The spokesman added: "The Allies are continuing their strategic retirement from Belgium."

German Claims

Meanwhile, German High Command continues to issue fantastic claims, most of which are disproved by the fact that neutral correspondents are telegraphing despatches from towns claimed by the Germans to be in their hands.

One German claim states that the Nazi vanguard is now only 62 miles from Paris.

The Germans, apparently unaware of the strategic Allied retreat from Belgium, claim to be "advancing rapidly" in the Lowlands.

German forces operating from Holland have crossed the River Scheldt and have reached the Demer-Meuse sector.

Callant-Lighe And Namur
No mention is made in the German communiqués of Liege or Namur, where the heroic Belgian garrisons are still holding out after ten days of continuous pounding.

The Nazi communiqué claims to have captured a total of 110,000 Allied prisoners.

(The Belgian and Dutch armies totalled 1,000,000 men. If the German claim only 110,000 prisoners, almost all of the Belgian Army, at least, must be intact.—Ed.)



GENERAL WEYGAND

Weygand Becomes Military Dictator

Appointed Head Of All The Allied Forces

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—General Maxime Weygand, former French Chief of Staff, and lately Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Middle East, has been appointed Command-in-Chief of all theatres of war.

A great strategist, General Weygand has been responsible for the organisation of the great Allied army now in the Middle East.

Brilliant Strategist

During the last war, he was Marshal Foch's Chief of Staff and proved himself an ideal officer. He possesses not only an amazing memory and mastery of detail, but strength of character and initiative.

He served on the Yser, in Artois and during the battle of the Somme. He helped to plan the assistance to Italy and took part in the counter-attack there, returning to the Marshal Foch, then Generalissimo of the Allied armies, in the final year of the war.

After the war was over, he was sent to Poland to assist the Poles against the Bolsheviks, who had almost reached the gates of Warsaw. His counter-stroke, delivered in August, 1920, is regarded by many experts as a finer example of generalship than almost any given during the World War.

Completed Maginot Line

In 1923, he was sent to Syria as High Commissioner, and there by his firm and useful administration he still further enhanced his reputation.

In 1931, he was appointed Vice-President of the Supreme War Council of France (the President being the President of the Republic) and Inspector-General of the Army.

His counter-stroke, delivered in August, 1920, is regarded by many experts as a finer example of generalship than almost any given during the World War.

Strongly Anti-Nazi

General Weygand is a strong opponent of any rapprochement with Germany. He is also said to be one of the very few French generals who really understand Englishmen. His melancholy and apparent diffidence PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

NAZIS CLEARED FROM OISE AS MECHANISED UNITS ARE DECIMATED

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, MAY 19 (UP).—WHILE THE FRENCH ARMIES WERE SUCCESSFULLY HOLDING THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK WHICH YESTERDAY SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO PUSH EASTWARDS IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE BEHIND THE TRUE MAGINOT LINES, FRENCH TANK CORPS WENT INTO ACTION LAST NIGHT ALONG THE SAMBRE RIVER TO THE OISE CANAL, ON THE HOT PLAINS OF PICADY.

In a smashing battle of tanks against tanks, the German drive to the west and south-west was completely checked.

NINE MILES REGAINED

In subsequent counter-attacks, which the French were quick to deliver following their initial success, the French threw the enemy back nine miles, re-capturing Le Cateau and Landreches to hold both banks of the Oise River between Maubeuge and St. Quentin.

Fifty miles from their bases of supply the German advance motorised columns were soon in difficulty under the intense French counter-attacks and, generally, the entire German drive was at midnight marking time with slight losses of previously conquered terrain.

Simultaneously, both the British and French were throwing into the counter-attack fresh divisions which had been spared for such a task by the shortening of the lines consequent upon the strategic retreat out of Belgium.

French 75-mm field guns, which were used successfully against the Panzer Divisions yesterday, were aligned this morning along the Sambre River to the Oise Canal, where the Germans resumed at dawn their successful drive at the exact centre of the pocket.

In the first operation, the German tanks were smashed by artillery fire at point blank range. Then, through the carnage of twisted steel and shattered bodies, the French poured their own tanks to isolate and destroy two columns of German motorised infantry which were closely following behind the tanks in open motor trucks.

The German infantry, no longer protected by a vanguard of tanks, was simply decimated by the French tanks.

The elimination of these columns forced the Germans to withdraw from Le Cateau across the Oise Canal and back through Landreches in the first retreat the Germans have made thus far.

Polish Tactics

The French threw big and little tanks into the battle.

The Germans have continued throughout the same tactics they used in Poland—tanks preceding long columns of infantry carried into battle on rubber tyres.

Against such a steel wall there is only one answer—more tanks.

After the French anti-tank mines had been blown up, destroying in the process scores of German machines, there were no more mines planted to halt the second wave of attack.

Alignment Of Steel

French tanks and 75 mm. field guns therefore formed a solid alignment of steel, creating a wall of fire so intense that the Germans were unable to penetrate.

Engagements of this nature were the fiercest this ever witnessed by mankind, the great tank to tank battle taking place without halt for PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

PERFECT RETREAT FROM BELGIUM

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 20 (UP).—

As the great Battle of the Tanks nears its decisive climax this morning, the official French analyst of the military informations told me:

"The situation has lost none of its gravity. But the Allies have been able to take advantage of the pause in the German advance to regroup the units which were scattered by the speed and severe impact of the German drive."

"It can now be considered that the effect that has lasted for three days completely to surround the German pocket has been successfully completed."

Perfect Retreat

"At the same time the Allies have completed their strategic retreat through Belgium, which although presenting the Germans with a large tract of Belgian territory has had the effect of reducing the salient caused by the German drive."

The retreat of the Allied left wing from Belgium appears to have been perfectly executed, and the Allied PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

BATTLE FOR AIR SUPREMACY

Dramatic Phase Of West Front Fighting

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).

Every report of last week's fighting in France and the Lowlands has spoken of the importance of air power, on land operations, comments an air observer.

No one knows better than the man in the air of the aid that can be given to the man on the ground.

The Germans have been using their air power to an extent never visualised before. They are seeking to muffle their troops with bombs while launching fighters at our bombers.

The Nazi Technique

While it is not certain whether the Nazi air force is bigger than the Allied air forces or not, it was able, during the week, to concentrate many superior forces at a point in the Sedan region where the main battle occurred.

The British and French aircraft crews always had superior numbers facing them.

Every movement on the ground, he said, was linked up with air force failures or successes. It was worth noting that the French air force works as closely with the R.A.F. as do the two armies on the ground.

A complete picture cannot be drawn for some time to come of this hurricane speed war. But certain inferences can be drawn.

Allied Casualties

During the day we have kept up the bombing of German ships, positions, and communications. This has caused us casualties. We have not lost PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST 1,000 GUNS IN ACTION

NEW YORK, May 20.—(Dome).—Reports on the military developments in northern France say that the French have rushed one thousand 3-inch guns to the Meuse, intent to combat the 30 and 70 ton tanks of the German Army which form the spearhead of the German mechanized attacks.

VOLUNTEERS FROM D.E.I.

SINGAPORE, May 20 (UP).—Reports from Batavia state that an Expeditionary Legion has been despatched from the Dutch East Indies for Europe.

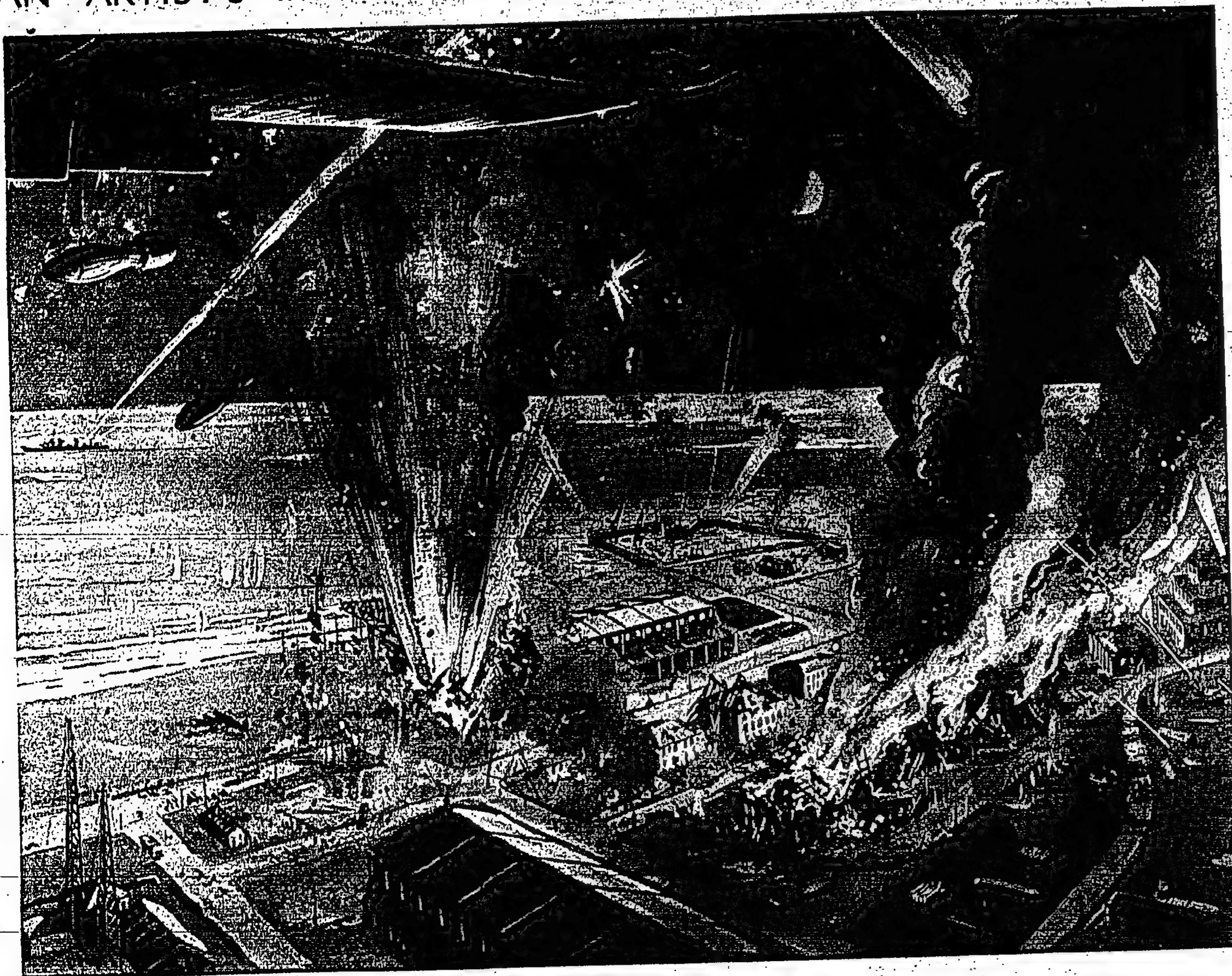
Hundreds of volunteers have joined the Legion, a step hitherto not permitted because it would weaken the defence of the Indies.

First-aid lessons have replaced German lessons in the schools.

No more Page Two
Further Page News

MAGAZINE PAGE

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF AN R.A.F. RAID ON GERMANY



RUMANIAN NEWS REEL



RUMANIA is perhaps the richest prize in Europe for Hitler's armies if they can force their way into the country. There are several ways in, as shown on the map, but once in, the Carpathians stand like a wall, thousands of feet high protecting the oil and petrol deposits of the south-east districts. There is also the possibility of an invasion across the Danubian plains, and rumours of a fantastic nature are already reaching us that the Germans may go down the Danube in barges to make a landing. The points on the frontiers over which invading armies might come are marked on the map by arrows (German, black; Russian, scored).

There are over three-quarters of a million Germans (Saxons and Swabians) living in Rumania. The younger generation has been well inculcated with insidious Nazi propaganda.

Rumania's greatest danger is her uncertain minority situation. The vast discontented Hungarian population of Transylvania, the equally unhappy Bulgars of the Dobruja, and the Russians of Bessarabia, whose aspirations are not politically serious, are three sources of possible menace.

King Carol made several big tours of the frontier areas in Bessarabia and Transylvania and also in the Carpathian districts this January. He was warmly received wherever he went, but the Germans in Bucharest openly ridicule the idea that the minorities would be faithful to him in time of war.

The internal politics of Rumania during the past few years have been bewilderingly uncertain. One Prime Minister has followed another one followed the coffin of his predecessor when M. Calinescu was murdered by the Iron Guard. It has never yet been established whether or not the Germans were responsible for this assassination.

The Rumanians are a proud, hospitable, patriotic and brave people, with great aspirations and an infinite capacity for intrigue. If Hitler tries to take their country he will not find them asleep or afraid. They have been waiting for him for years, with 1,300,000 men, well equipped and in good heart.



This map shows the location in Rumania of the different racial minorities.



This map shows what size Rumania would become if the minority claims against her were conceded.

Spotting the Rank MAJOR-GENERAL

A Major-General commands a Division and holds direct appointments on headquarters staff. The rank was originally Sergt-Major-General, hence the fact that it ranks below that of a Lieutenant-General.

The majority of Major-Generals are specially selected from the list of Brigadiers commanding infantry brigades, but officers of all arms are eligible for the various posts carrying the rank.

At the start of the war there were 97 holding the rank of Major-General in the British Army, one in the Royal Marines, 26 in the Indian Army and three in the Territorial Army.

Pay: £2,087 a year for married man; £2,029 for single man.



Netherlands Overridden

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" BERLIN, May 19 (Domei).—With the evacuation of Zeeland Province by the Dutch troops, the entire Netherlands have now been occupied by the Germans.

NAZI OPERATES SECRET RADIO

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (Reuters).—A secret radio transmitter operated by a German line—being seized by the Argentinian authorities at Campana, 50 miles north-west of Buenos Aires.

The authorities are also looking for another transmitter.

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The Nazi Military Bible: INSTALMENT SIXTH

● TO-DAY'S extracts from the German military text-book, written by Professor Ewald Banse and indiscreetly published in 1933, deals with Switzerland.

Professor Banse reveals why Germany did not invade Switzerland in the 1914-18 War, and why the Confederation may be invaded in the present war.

The book from which these extracts are taken was published for circulation in Germany only. But Messrs. Lovat, Dickson, the well-known English publishers, received a copy and decided to issue an English translation.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Nazi authorities to prevent publication and the aid of the British Foreign Office was even evoked. When this failed, the publishers were first offered a bribe and were then threatened by Nazi agents.

The text that follows is, of course, the translated expressions of a German.

SWITZERLAND forms the southern, the Netherlands the northern, portion of Germany's western frontier.

Two-thirds of Switzerland are German in blood and German speaking, and the country is thus one of those small states which France favours as a restraint upon German power and which owe their political independence entirely to the goodwill of the great Powers and to their hostility towards the German people.

While the Netherlands include the mouths of the largest German river, Switzerland contains the territory in which it has its sources—evidence this, of the cunning with which our people have been, territorially confined and its military situation prejudiced as compared with France.

A Germany bounded, as in the Middle Ages, by the heights of Artois and the line of the Jura holds the eastern part of northern France in a pair of pincers, and in those circumstances the opening battles of a war take place within the Paris basin, that is to say, in France's most vital parts.

To prevent this, the small but independent States of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland had to be created or guaranteed, as the case might be.

The advantages of their existence are reserved to France alone, for they have been established wholly or mainly at the cost of the German people.

Invasion Favours The Reich

Accordingly, a war with France would only be waged under favourable conditions if we were permitted or able to march through Belgium and Holland in the north and through Switzerland in the south.

Such an operation would make it possible to outflank the otherwise probably impregnable French fortresses between the Belgian Meuse and Belfort and to neutralise one of France's two military weapons (army and eastern fortifications).

The importance of Switzerland from the point of view of military geography lies in the Jura and in the Bellegarde (or Geneva) gap.

The Jura is for the most part a chain of mountains with extensive longitudinal valleys and short transverse passes; the only tableland can easily be crossed, the mountains not without difficulty.

Its capture, however, even if limited to the northern part as far as Porrentruy, would make it impossible to defend Belfort; the value of which de-

To make certain of victory in France, says the author of Germany's military text-book—

HITLER MUST MARCH INTO SWITZERLAND

pends upon its position between the foothills of the Vosges and the neutral Swiss frontier.

Would Open Belfort Gap

This would open for us the Belfort gap, which proved in the world war impossible to force, and would thus make an important breach in the French eastern front.

The diversion of French army corps to the western Alps, and possibly also to the Pyrenees, would greatly weaken the French forces on the German front; though the decision must, of course, be sought in north-east France.

The carrying of the Jura and of its modern French road barricades would also of course give us the plains of the Doubs and Saône and bring the Paris basin via Langres, and south eastern France towards Lyons, within our grasp.

Not less important than the north-eastern Jura is the Geneva or Bellegarde gap, through which lies the way from the German shores of the Lake of Constance to south eastern France.

A military offensive from Geneva could be undertaken (1) across the southern Jura in the valley of the Lower Saône; (2) along the Rhone to Lyons, an important commercial city commanding the shortest line of communication between the south east and the rest of France and only some 30 miles from the factories and arsenal of St. Etienne; (3) south eastwards straight into the western Alps and so to the rear of the main passes the capture of which is of great importance as regards the Italian army, which therefore has the strongest possible interest in seizing the Bellegarde gap after crossing the Alps in the direction of the Rhone valley.

In the world war Germany respected Swiss neutrality as she did that of the Netherlands.

Forcible violation would probably have been more difficult than in the case of Holland, for the German speaking population certainly, and perhaps the French population too, is a tougher proposition than the Dutch, while the country offers more serious obstacles—not to entry but to egress into France or Italy.

Nevertheless, a capable German commander would have had no great difficulty in reaching the tableland of the Jura from Swabia via the Lake of Constance



Crouching in a "fox hole" dug out of snow, this Swiss infantryman could easily make mienement of an approaching enemy with his Swiss carbine, one of the best rifles in the world.

and the Rhine, or from Alsace, although we should presumably have encountered a Franco-Swiss line running across the Jura and the central plateau, which would have held up our advance over difficult country.

We should have added considerably to our already long front without gaining any decisive advantage of Belfort—a result, however, important enough to justify the venture and the effort. Moreover, the capture of the St. Gothard Pass alone would have given us important access to Italy and enabled us to strike at Milan, her industrial centre, and to outflank the armies of Venetia.

The possible advantages were very great, but the probable results slight, and we cannot therefore blame our higher command for having allowed Switzerland to continue at her private game of soldiers.

Allies Ready For Invasion

As a matter of fact, the Allies in 1916 anticipated a German violation of Switzerland's neutrality as a definite possibility and though that the plan was to get round the

lution made up of different races. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Germans, the rest French, Italians and Rhetians. Racially they consist of Eastern, Dinaric, Nordic and Mediterranean elements. The German element is of Alemannic stock, like the neighbouring Alsatians and Black Foresters.

And yet the German Swiss imagine that in conjunction with the other three racial elements, which speak foreign languages, they constitute a single nationality, and they dig an artificial trench between themselves and us, which is deeper and wider than the Lake of Constance.

This conception, which they uphold with all the impartiality of the Eastern race, is the intellectual basis of the Confederation, which would otherwise have no reality, since the Latin elements have no such deep conviction.

Further, the ruling patrician and owning families, which have for centuries directed the affairs of state and canton, are afraid that by absorption in a larger national unit they would lose their ancient privileges.

Criticism Of "Kinsfolk"

From the military point of view, therefore, the character of the German Swiss is the decisive factor.

This, like the old German character, is grounded in common sense and is of a very independent spirit, enterprising, tough and reserved.

Its ruling features, however, are a calculating materialism, unlimited self reliance and a tendency to criticism, not to say fault finding.

The latter tendency is directed mainly towards their German kinsfolk across the Rhine, and reminds us of the pelican which pecks its own breast.

This anti-German feeling is so strong that even in peace time the German tourist is always worse treated in German Switzerland than the British, the French and American tourist.

This childish aversion demands our most serious attention. It is an important fact fraught with possible military consequences, being of itself equivalent to a strong army corps and much more dangerous than the anti-German feeling of the Alsatians, since it is based upon the belief, doubtless justified in the Middle Ages but long since obsolete, that liberty and equality, those most sacred of human possessions, are at stake.

It is this idea alone that separates us from the German Swiss—only, indeed, until they realise that they are politically in no way superior to their brethren on the right bank of the Rhine.

CHINA ASSOCIATION Election of Committee At Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the China Association in London on May 17 the following were elected to the Committee:

President, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard; Chairman, Brig.-General C. R. Woodroffe, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. W. Swire; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. Wolfers; Messrs. R. G. Buchan, A. W. Burkill, O.B.E., W. R. Cockburn, E. J. Davies, G. M. Dodwell, W. B. Kennell, A. O. Lang, S. P. Leigh, Lt.-General Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., E. C. McLean, Capt. A. E. MacEwan, O.B.E., Sir George Moss, K.C.B., A. Rose, and Sir Thomas Strangman.



A ski patrol, clad in white to escape notice, patrols an upper Alpine ridge. Italian-Austrian experience in the World War proved that dislodging mountain troops is difficult, and the Swiss have trained for such mountain warfare for centuries.

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R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

Prayers For France

French Leaders At Divine Service

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH

PARIS, May 19 (UP).—The bells in the old towers of Notre Dame pealed through the bright sunshine this afternoon in the acres surrounding Quasimodo's Gothic haunts as dense throngs of Parisians stood outside to await the solemn service in the Cathedral, at which prayers were offered for France.

While churches throughout France attracted extra heavy attendances at to-day's Masses, the special service at Notre Dame formed the centre of interest.

Notables Attend

M. Reynaud, the Premier; General Weygand, the hero of Verdun and new Allied Supreme Commander-in-Chief; M. Daladier and other leaders of the Allied effort were among the worshippers.

Hundreds of invited guests were present. They included members of the Diplomatic Corps, departmental officials and high officers of the French Army, Navy and Air Force.

Police were forced to form an alley through the throngs for the passage of the officials.

When the crowds saw their white-haired Marshal veteran of the last war wearing the gold "Kep" of Marshal of France, the place roared with hoarse cheers.

In the streets, thousands bowed their heads or knelt in prayer as the services were being conducted in the Cathedral.

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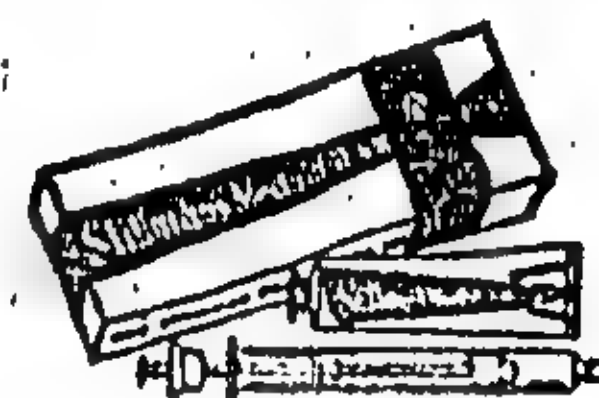
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NIGHT RAID ON OSTEND

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" PARIS, May 19 (Dome).—The German Air Force launched an all-night air raid on Ostend last night. Ostend is the temporary seat of the Belgian Government.

Crossword Puzzle

BY LAURE MORRIS

ACROSS

1—Agreement
2—Mighty one object
3—Wound with knife
4—Slightly of stomach
5—Popcorn
6—Cherry
7—Town in Virginia
8—Untrue part of cat
9—Bright color
10—Amount (abbr.)
11—Skill
12—Sound of sea
13—Translating (abbr.)
14—Stickiness
15—Weak mental nourishment
16—Of immediate vicinity
17—Combining form
18—Heavy meal (Scottish)
19—Type of crime
20—Explosive gas-cotton class
21—Loaded die
22—Widow
23—Anisole
24—Chinese bean
25—Chalk
26—Siberian river
27—Cucumber
28—One of Lincoln's
29—Pockade (Scottish)
30—Fruitful fruits
31—Assumed name
32—Wild act of Aes

DOWN

1—French for "we"
2—Two
3—Unusually mob action
4—Wool
5—Wild west of Illinois (abbr. (East Indian))
6—Fool
7—Bitter of Declaration of Independence
8—Flame of maple tree

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1—Up
2—Stimulus
3—Widow
4—Alfred
5—Black tea
6—Sauce made for
7—Meaning
8—Untrue quality
9—Hypocritical force
10—All loaded
11—Small particle
12—Wild bird
13—Fool
14—Fool
15—Indigo dye
16—Unusually
17—Malicious element
18—Doctrine
19—Fruitful
20—Muddy nap
21—Wild from true
22—Meaning
23—Trial, as leather
24—Foul institution
25—Kind of plant
26—Wild bird
27—Fool
28—Fool
29—Fool
30—Fool
31—Fool
32—Fool

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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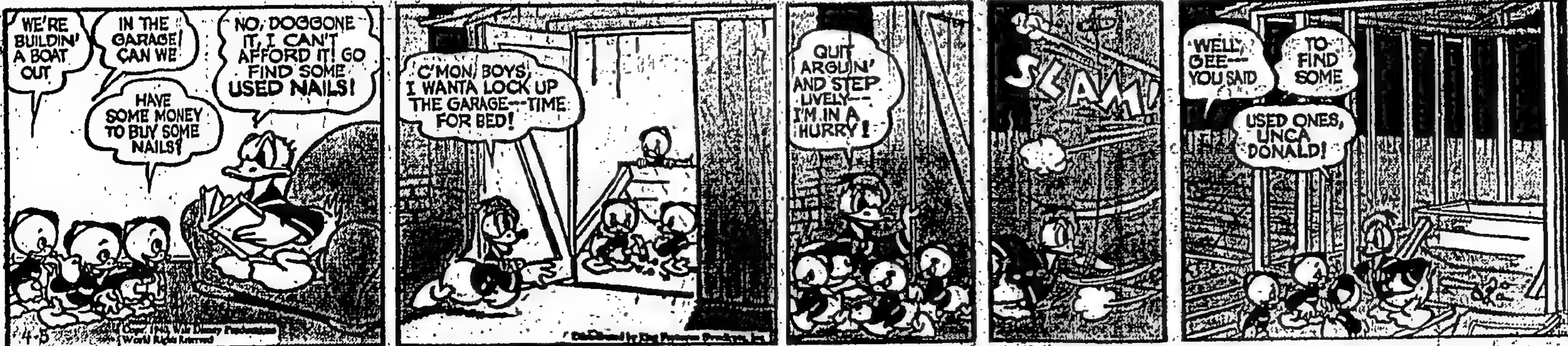
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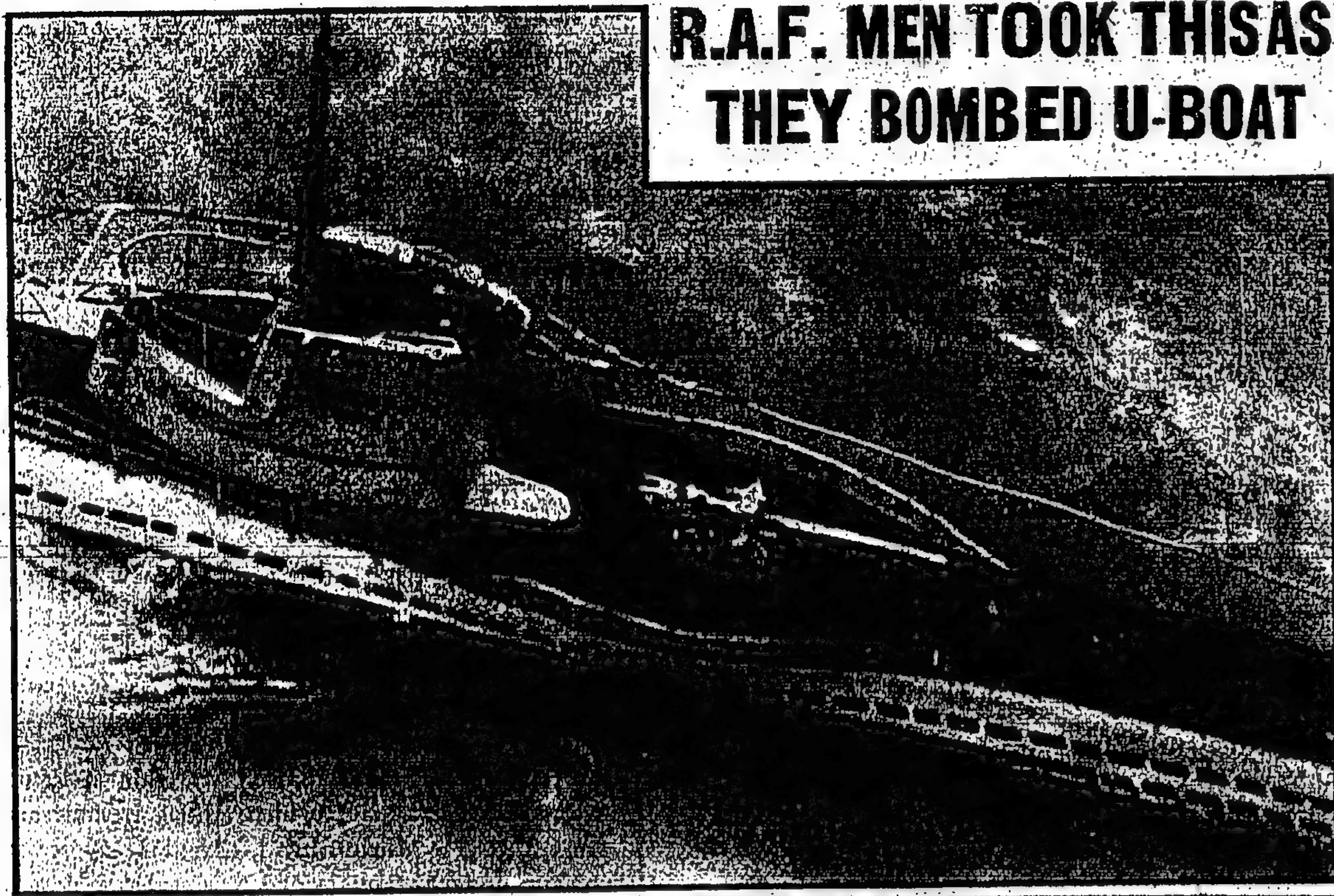
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H. K. T. 12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Les Allen (Vocal) and Primo Scala's Accordion Band.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Dance Music

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Clapham and Dwyer, Frances Day, Bing Crosby and Others.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Jubilee Music Hall Parade 1910-1935.

6.52 Keteibey-In A Fairy Realm Suite.

Albert W. Keteibey's Concert Orchestra conducted by the Composer.

7.05 Variety with Frank Cramit, Hildegarde and Sydney Torch.

7.30 London Relay-The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

8.03 This week's programmes.

8.07 Music of Coleridge-Taylor. Unmindful of the Roses, Arthur Reckless (Baritone) with Orchestra.

Spring Had Come (Hawahai), Elsie Suddaby (Soprano) with Orchestra.

Four Characteristic Valses, 1. Valse Bohemienne, 2. Valse Rustique, 3. Valse de la Reine, 4. Valse Mauresque, New Light Symphony Orchestra.

Life and Death, Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone) with Orchestra.

8.30 A Dance Programme.

9.15 London Relay-News Summary.

9.30 London Relay-"I Believe in Democracy" A talk by Dr. A. D. Lindsay.

9.45 Selected Piano Solos.

Valdes Nobles, Op. 77, Nos. 1-12 (Schubert), Lili Kinast, Minuet and Trio (from Fantasia Sonata in G Major, Op. 78-Schubert); Prelude in C Sharp Minor, Op. 3, No. 2 (Rachmaninoff), Arthur Rubinstein.

10.02 Two Songs by Georges Thill (Tenor).

"Werther"—O Nature, Full of Grace (Messener), "The Damnation of Faust"—O Vast Nature (Berlioz), Sung in French with Orchestra.

10.10 Berlioz-Symphonic Fantastique, Op. 14.

Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire cond. Bruno Walter.

11.0 Close down.

American Seaman Misses His Ship

William Lawson Smyly, an American seaman, appeared before Mr. E. Himsforth at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, charged with entering the Colony without a passport and being a vagrant.

Smyly was committed to the House of Detention.

It was said defendant was found in Peking Road on May 12, under the influence of drink.

Smyly said he missed his ship and was left in the Colony without his papers which were on board ship. He was told that the agents of his ship would be contacted and in the meantime he would be detained.

Glostora

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Glostora conquers unruly hair—keeps every strand in its place—brings out the natural lustre of your hair.

KEEPS HAIR NEAT

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B.E.F. Man Finds His French Bride (Telegram)



FAMED RUGBY PLAYER KILLED

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WILLIAM DENECKER and his 32-year-old French bride has been reunited.

A telegram that went astray had caused them a lot of trouble.

Denecker is in the Royal Army Service Corps, and went to France with the B.E.F. soon after war began.

He was married in February and not long afterwards was ordered back to England.

Mrs. Denecker arrived at Folkestone to join him.

First Visit

It was her first visit to England—and she cannot speak English.

No one was there to meet her because a telegram sent to tell her husband of her arrival went astray.

After their reunion, Denecker explained: "I had been moved to another station so the telegram never reached me."

"Later I found that my wife was somewhere in England."

"At first my efforts to trace her failed. Then I found that she was in Folkestone."

"She thought that probably I had returned to France and she decided to go back, too."

"So she was waiting for an exit permit."

"We're both very happy now."

Mrs. Denecker was the first bride of a member of the British Expeditionary Force.

HIS BROTHER CO-RESPONDENT

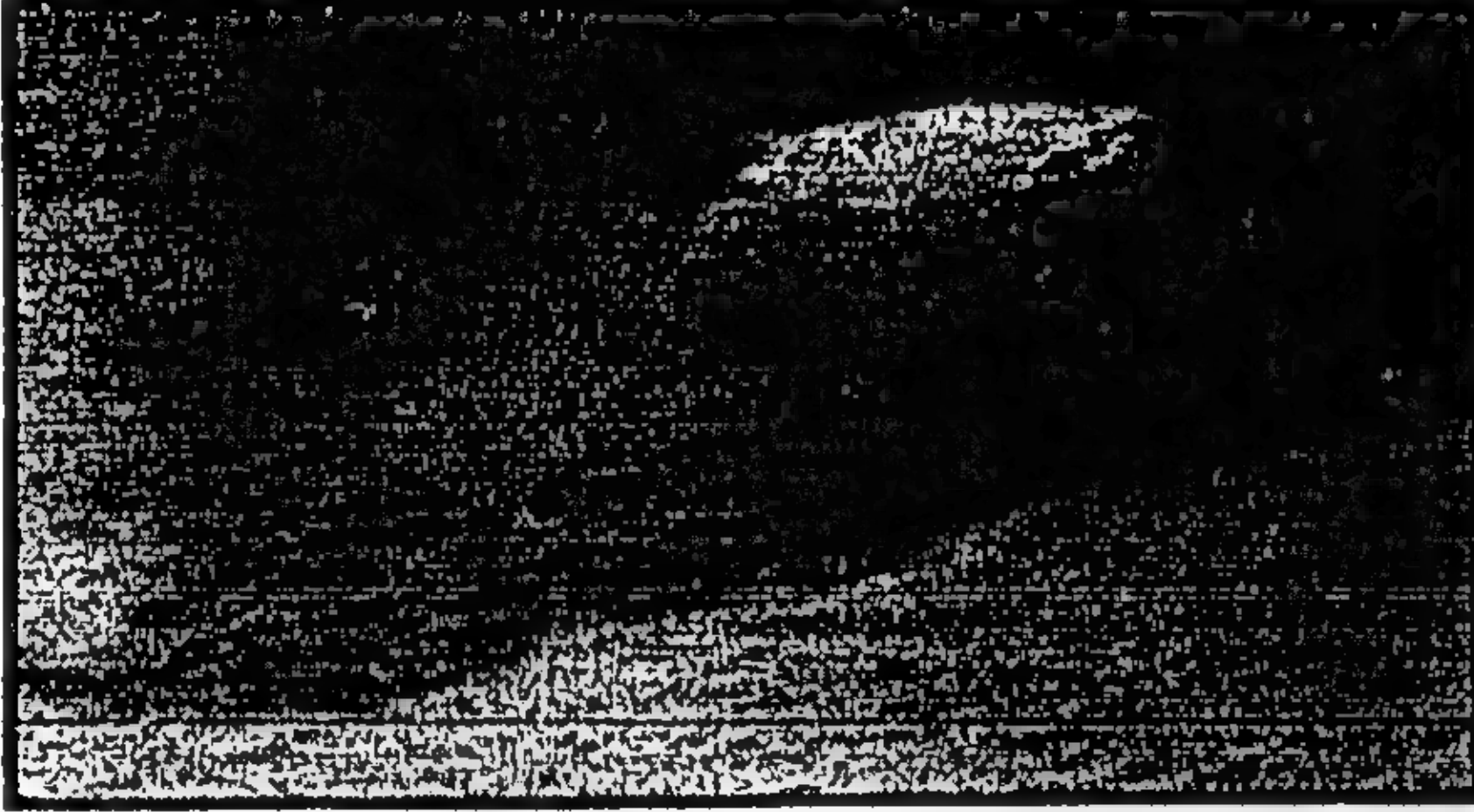
A BROTHER cited his own brother as co-respondent in the Divorce Court recently.

He was Mr. Reginald Malcolm Burge, of Brookwell Court, Brixton, S.W., and he cited his brother, Mr. Edward Burge.

He was granted a decree nisi, with costs, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Hilda Burge.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Burge married in 1929. They lived in London hotels and in Paris.

The case for Mr. Burge was that his wife left him in 1937, and he alleged that she and his brother afterwards committed adultery.



THESE amazing pictures of the last minutes of a Nazi submarine were taken by the crew of an R.A.F. plane as they sank it.

Their bombs were actually in the air as they snapped the top picture. In the bottom one you see the disturbed water which was all there was to show the fate of the U-boat after the bombs had done their work.

You read in yesterday's "Daily Herald" an outline of the R.A.F. men's exploit, carried out near Wilhelmshaven on Monday. There is the crew's own story:

"We were on reconnaissance over the Helgoland Light, and when the submarine was seen it was moving on the surface only a few miles from the shore," said the bomber's captain.

"We had to act quickly as the submarine might have crashed-died, and got away. We dropped our bombs. My first impression was that they had fallen short, but the corporal air gunner shouted excitedly through the inter-communication set, 'A direct hit, sir.'"

"Putting the aircraft into a sharp turn I brought it round in time to be able to see the stern and bow sticking up out of the water. The submarine must have been split in two."

The corporal air gunner said: "I was looking down on the submarine as we were passing over it. After we had dropped our bombs I saw two parts of the vessel sticking up out of the water. All I could see in between was a white patch of disturbed water. Then oil began to spread over the surface of the sea. Finally, first one part then the other disappeared as though they had gone down separately."

White man at native camp 'broke trust'

OUT in Sierra Leone, British colony on the West African coast, Donald Harold Hutter, aged twenty-four, had charge of a native camp and a diamond mine.

He was the only white man within seven miles.

In London—at the Old Bailey—he was sent to prison for fifteen months for possessing 1,224 uncut diamonds valued at £15,000, knowing them to have been stolen.

And Judge Beasley said to him: "In addition to stealing a large quantity of diamonds you broke a great trust—the trust reposed in you as the only white man in a camp and in charge of a mine. You set a shocking example to the natives under you."

Hutter admitted stealing the diamonds, and said he stole them because he heard by cable from England that his wife—whom he had married two years previously—was ill in hospital and had no money to pay bills.

Said He Was Single

He arrived at Liverpool on leave with the diamonds hidden in his clothes, and tried to sell them in Hatton-garden, London. The diamonds were shown in court in a sealed glass bottle.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys, prosecuting, said the "impression" had been given by the defence that the climate in Sierra Leone was such that it would not be advisable to take a white woman out there. That was not so.

The company employing Hutter advised their employees to take their wives with them, but when Hutter joined the firm he signed a statement that he was single.

Mr. Edward Clarke, defending, said Hutter told the firm he was single because he thought it would be easier for him to get the job. He was paid £45 a month, out of which he allowed his wife £20 a month.

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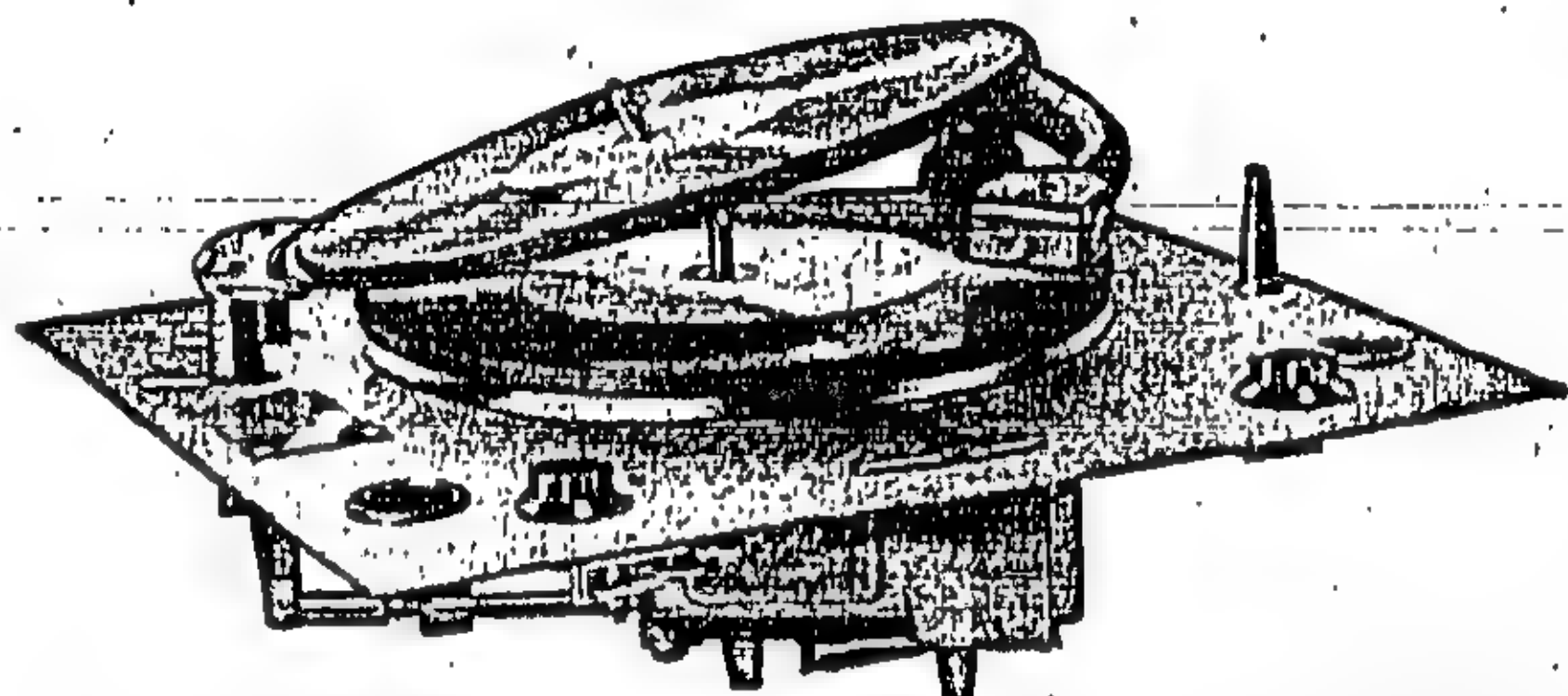
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Monday, May 20, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
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Aesthetic Cricket

Why is it, inquires C. B. Fry, the English athlete, that more than all other games, cricket appeals to the imagination of artists in all walks of life in Great Britain? Football is more popular with the masses. Golf has a greater hold upon the wealthy. Real tennis has a longer and more royal lineage. Yet it is cricket, Englishmen love to point out, and none of these other games, that links together such diverse people as Clifford Bax and Sir James Barrie, Sir John Squire and Andrew Lang, Alec Waugh and C. Aubrey Smith (of Cambridge and Hollywood).

Mr. Fry suggests that there is a mystery in the art of hitting a ball with a bat that eludes even the greatest of cricketers, and fascinates men of letters. Mr. Fry is sometimes called the finest all-round athlete that England ever produced. He is one of the few amateurs who have ever played in a professional football cup final. Even so, there will be found some who disagree with his explanation.

For the best writing about cricket is not to be discovered in technical discussions about the niceties of play. It is found in poems and essays and stories that are drenched in the peculiarly gentle, peaceful, gracious atmosphere of the game, on summer afternoons when the sun throws long shadows across the green, and the chime of the church clock and the murmur of trees in the breeze are the only sounds that break the stillness except for the quiet, regular knock of bat on ball. Cricket, many people will maintain, is the most literary of games simply because it is the most aesthetic.



MADAME ADOLF: "Confidentially, my dear, I agree with you. But why not walk out with him and see how you get along?"

THIS SONG CHANGED YOUR LIFE

By

Philip Jordan

WHEN evening came, and it was quiet, the music of the song flew through the air. Although it was gentle at first, and came up the wind from far away, the peasants who heard it were aware that this was a new sound, perhaps even that great fire of liberty was now being set alight and that its blaze would tear through Europe for more than 100 years before a great war came to damp it down in our own time.

Bent over their vines, those who heard the man singing let their hands fall and remained bent as though in prayer, for the majestic song of that evening was to be the doom of kings and autocracies and the birth of freedom too.

The western sun threw their long shadows in the direction of Prussia, against whom even now the armies of France were marching; and over the brow of the hill, to the south of them, black against the pale sky of the evening, came the uplifted weapons of rude men crusading for liberty.

The irresistible song which they sang foamed down the valley, and although only the sound and no words reached the peasants, the message was understood.

obscure and as unimportant as his end. All that matters to us is that he stepped out of a dinner party in Strasbourg on April 25, 1792, with an idea in his head; and that the next day he returned to that same party with immortality upon his brow.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" had been written in a night. The words which he wrote to that urgent tune are hardly revolutionary in content: rather are they an appeal to the sons of France to unite in the face of Prussian menace; but one of those sublime ironies which history occasionally permits herself, they were, in fact, to disrupt France, giving heart and courage to the oppressed that they might the easier sweep into the dustbin of history the pornography which had governed them from ancient times.

Like a fire through dry grass on a windy day Rouget de Lisle's song, once it had first been sung in Marseilles some short while later, swept north to the capital, across all France and finally into the remotest corners of the world; a tonic and an enduring hope to men imprisoned by circumstance and tyranny.

★
LIBERTY was on the march, and its feet moved to the tune of "The War Song of the Army of the Rhine." Later generations were to call it "La Marseillaise."

The man who wrote that song died of an illness which he caught in the dampness of a prison cell for debtors; but it was we who are his debtors, for the song which he wrote knit together the scattered forces for liberty, and forged a weapon from them that was to scour the world and endure for all time.

His name was Rouget de Lisle. His origins are almost as

The French Revolution rode into history upon its back; to its measure in 1848 liberal Europe slammed doors on the dark past; in 1871 it was the national anthem of the modern times more vulgar even than

FACTS

Just over one hundred years ago died Rouget de Lisle, composer of "Marseillaise," war hymn of French Revolution. Himself a Royalist, writing in hatred of German threat to his country, his song quickly became manifesto of revolutionists and Napoleonic armies.

Banned under Second Empire. Adopted as official anthem by Third Republic.

British political songs: "Lilli-bul-ler-o" used against James II., "Tipperary" in Great War.

world's first Soviet Government, the Paris Commune of shining memory; and in 1917, from the satin nest of the fugitive ballerina Krupskaya, mistress of the Tsar, its notes smashed into the Petrograd night as the Bolshevik deputies in her parlour played their parts as midwives of a new world.

Since the day the Marseillaise was first sung, history, whenever it has turned a corner, has marched to its tune, for Citizen de Lisle invested with plumes and baldric the tattered demagogues of revolt who fight blindly for something whose importance they feel but can hardly understand. His song is the gay uniform of revolution.

Indeed, the songs that men sing win their battles for them, for the flowered pattern of emotion is more potent than the austerity of intellectual planning; and song has raised up the common man as sycophancy has exalted the aristocrat.

Men who will not die for impeccable statistics will fall gladly for an untruth if it be set to music.

★
AND no other song in the long story of tribulation has ever risen above the ankles of Rouget de Lisle's titanic hymn. The graveyard strains of the "International" and the ponderous drabness of "The Red Flag" have won no fights for liberty; they are the shabby appendages of its more self-conscious moments; not the fathers from whose loins issued the flow of life which inspired it to victory.

Yet men have been moved by tunes more vulgar even than

those two Albert Memorials of music; for more than four years a song called "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was often the last sound to beat upon the eardrums of riven men as they drowned in their own blood; and it cheered them to the end of all things which they had cherished in their short lives. But now it is only a memory.

To deny that each one of us knows secretly a piece of music which enables him to pluck stars from the farthest sky would be to deny a truth. But those are scattered and private things: it was Rouget de Lisle who reduced them all to a common denominator and expressed in sound what had hitherto been formless wonderings in the heads of individual men.

★
HE has moved more men than Shakespeare moved, or Homer, or Goethe, perhaps as many as the Bible has moved; and where the influence of Rousseau or of Voltaire indirectly taught us to value freedom, he came out into the light of day and without so much as a by-your-leave plucked greedily at the heartstrings of mankind and gave it self-respect.

Let his epitaph be not only his own hymn but also the words of the Victorian poet, O'Shaughnessy:

"One man with a dream, of pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer
a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample a kingdom down."

OFFENSIVE WILL LOSE MOMENTUM

Allies In Position
To Stop Nazis

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Military observers here note that as time goes on, the German bounds forward, backed by heavy armoured columns, will become steadily less both in width and depth.

"Le Temps" military critic, a retired general, writes: "The situation is still serious but it is to be believed that the ill-fated German drive means to check the new enemy drive along the Oise Valley."

"Reliable indications allow us to think that recovery is perfectly possible. The re-grouping recently mentioned in French communications evidently enabled us to give our dispositions the depth which was at first lacking."

"Reserves must now cover and protect the dangerous penetrations."

Gen. Sikorski's Message
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to the Polish nation, General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, said that he was speaking at a particularly grave moment.

He added: "We are only in the first phase of a great battle which may have many varying fortunes. It would be as dangerous to exaggerate the significance of local success as to exaggerate provisional retirement."

"Victory will be, as always, the result of moral and material superiority. These two factors the Allies both possess."

"Thus calmly with resolution and steadfast faith, we must await victory in the struggle."

Avalanche Of Steel & Fire
PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—In a message to the Polish nation to-day, General Sikorski said that the battle for which they had been waiting for now being fought in Belgium and partly on French territory.

The Allied armies, he said, were opposing an avalanche of steel and fire.

Behind them were the wealth of their countries and Empires.

What struck him more than anything else, however, was the deep sense of patriotism that he felt in the first phase of a great battle which would fluctuate one way or another. It would be as erroneous to exaggerate the significance of local success as it would be to exaggerate that of provisional retirement.

SUPREME TEST

British Press And
The "Blitzkrieg"

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—It is the supreme testing time.

That is the consensus of opinion during the week-end of British newspapers. There is general agreement that while the situation is crucial because of Germany's years of preparation, the whole Nazi regime is now being tried in the fire. For Hitler, it is now or never, domination or defeat.

Nazis Staking Everything
It seems impossible that we have four years of war before us, says the "Spectator". Germany is staking everything on a concentrated assault. We may have to give ground for a time. We have the power to endure but we will need all of it.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly newsletter, deals with a question many are asking. Why has Hitler not struck before?

It was known for certain, he writes, that Hitler believed that he could make peace after the conquest of Poland. When that failed, he wanted to launch a "Blitzkrieg" in November, but his generals persuaded him to hold his hands.

They hoped that U-boats, aircraft and mines might be successful against Britain's sea communications. They hoped by skilful propaganda to detach France from Britain.

Hitler's Wrong Choice
By the spring of 1940, it was evident that these hopes had been in vain.

Hitler had to make up his mind to choose one of two courses: remain on a defensive state of siege or launch a general offensive in the hope of winning the war this year.

He has chosen the latter and has chosen badly, says Commander King-Hall. It would have been the correct course in September, 1939.

Our minds, resolution and courage must be of the quality of granite consistency.

We Are Ready
The "Economist" says that there is no reason for optimism because the stakes are high. But while we are waiting for the great clash that is coming, we can reflect that our position is more favourable than in 1914. We are ready.

The "Daily Worker", "Tablet", looks into the future. We are watching the disappearance of the whole order of Nazism, it says. A Europe restored will be a Europe united. The dream of centuries of an absolute sovereign independence must yield to something bigger and stronger. The first links are already in existence between Britain and France. They will have to be extended.

"It Would Be Foolish to Disguise Gravity of Hour"

MASTERY CAN BE GAINED ONLY BY FURIOUS AND UNRELENTING ASSAULT

—Churchill

Premier Warns Britain That Full Force Of
Germany Will Soon Be Turned On Island

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Broadcasting at 8 p.m. to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I speak to you for the first time as Prime Minister in this solemn hour in the life of our country and Empire and of our Allies and, above all, in the cause of freedom."

RAVAGING OPEN COUNTRY
"A tremendous battle is raging in France and Flanders. The Germans, by a remarkable combination of air bombing and heavily armoured tanks have broken through the French defences, north of the Maginot Line. Strong columns of their armoured vehicles are ravaging open country which, for the first day or two, was without defenders."

"They have penetrated deeply and spread alarm and confusion in their track."

"Behind them are now pouring their infantry in lorries and behind them again large masses are moving forward."

"The re-groupment of the French armies to make a head-on attack, and also to strike at this intruding wedge, has been proceeding over several days. They have been largely assisted by the magnificent feats of the R.A.F."

Must Not Be Intimidated
"We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by the presence of these armoured vehicles in unexpected places behind our lines."

"If they are behind our front the French are also at many points fighting behind theirs."

"Both sides are in extremely dangerous positions and if the French Army and our Army are well handled, as I believe they will be, if the French retain that genius for recovery and counter-attack for which they have so long been famous, and if the endurance in showing that doggedness in fighting power of which there have been so many examples in the past, then a sudden transformation of the scene might spring into being."

Gravity Of The Hour
"It would be foolish, however, to disguise the gravity of the hour."

"It would be still more foolish to lose heart and courage or to suppose that our well-trained and well-equipped armies, numbering three to four millions, could be overcome within the space of a few weeks or even a few months by a sweep or raid of mechanised vehicles, however formidable."

"We may look forward with confidence to the stabilisation of the front in France and the general engagement of the French and British soldiers to be matched squarely against those of their adversaries."

"For myself, I have invincible confidence in the French Army and its leaders. It is only a very small part engaged and only a very small part of France has yet been invaded."

"There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialised and mechanised forces of the enemy have already been thrown into battle. We know that heavy losses have been inflicted on them."

The Only Way To Mastery
"No officer or man, no brigadier or division which grapples at close quarters with the enemy, wherever encountered can fail to give worthy contribution to the general results."

"The armies must cast away the idea of retreating the attack behind concrete lines or natural obstacles and must realise that mastery can only be regained by furious and unremitting assault."

"And this spirit must not only animate the High Command but must inspire every fighting man."

"In the air, even at serious odds or even at odds which up to now have been thought overwhelming, we have been clashing down three or four planes to one of our own and the relative balance of the British and German Air Forces has now become commensurate with the balance of the land forces."

"In cutting down the German bombers we are fighting our own battles as well as those of France."

Ability To Beat Nazi Air Force
"My confidence in our ability to fight it out to a finish with the German Air Force has been strengthened by the fierce encounters which have taken place and are taking place."

"At the same time our heavy bombers are striking at the root of the German mechanised power and have already inflicted serious damage upon all railways upon which the Nazi effort to dominate the world directly depends."

"We must expect that as soon as stability has been reached on the Western Front, the bulk of that force which gashed Holland into ruin and smoke in a few days will be turned upon us."

"I am sure I speak for all when I say that we are ready to face it and endure it and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten laws of war permit."

Britain's Next Victim
"There will be many, many, and many more in this island who, when the ordeal comes upon them, will come to the aid of the Western Front when the

Hitler Waging Cruellest War In Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, May 19 (UP).—Mr. Henry Luce, the Editor of the famous American News Magazine "Time", was among the refugees from Brussels who passed through Paris to-day.

Prior to his departure for Lisbon, where he will connect with trans-Atlantic Clipper for home, Mr. Luce gave an interview to Herbert King, "United Press" staff correspondent in Paris.

In his interview he insisted in strong terms that if the United States is to escape the tragic fate facing hundreds of thousands of civilians in Europe to-day, it must be more united and more strongly armed than ever.

"Only a strong nation can make a free decision between war and peace," he said.

Ghastly And Horrible
"Before the bombs began falling around me in Brussels I found out that across the Rhine the war was advancing with a far more terrible kind of war than the world has ever known."

"Americans cannot realise that the battle that is being fought in France to-day is both ghastly and horrible—far more hideous than the most hideous days in the last war."

"There are millions of Americans who would give up their lives in a battle for America."

"I hope they will never be put to that awful test of ultimate devotion."

"We Americans in Europe know, we can see quite clearly, that America is facing a frightful threat to her very existence as a nation."

To Rule Or Ruin
"I have been in Europe nearly a month—in Italy, France, Holland and Belgium. I have seen nearly all the leading statesmen in all these countries."

"Hitler is waging a war of national determination to rule or ruin the world."

"If Hitler cannot rule he firmly intends to ruin—utterly."

"Germany's warfare is, and will be, the most cruel war in centuries."

WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER
The triple tragedy in Hes Wong Terrace, West Point, on the night of May 17, had a sequel before Mr. T. J. Houston at the Central Magistrate's court this morning when Kwan Lai-chun, 31, married woman, was charged with the murder of Lam Li-kwai, with a chopper.

Kwan appeared in Court in a silk long gown, Chinese leather shoes and a permanent wave. She was remanded for a week. Detective-Inspector L. R. Whant is in charge of the case.

House of Commons re-assembles on May 21.

It is likely that a similar statement will be made in the House of Lords.

U.S. Listens-In
WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast was heard by radio listeners in the United States.

His ringing tones had a tonic effect on countless hearers throughout the country. His firm confidence in the French and British forces, his brief and incisive description of the battle now raging were a welcome antidote after the columns of depressing news printed throughout the country for the past week.

Observers saw as the result of his insistence on the value of the assault and early Allied counter-offensive cutting off the "bulge".

They say the speech was not the speech of the leader of a desperate people but a leader of knowledge, vision and action, who sees beyond the present dark days.

There is general expression of opinion that Britain has found her real leader in Mr. Churchill.

EXTORTION ALLEGED

Two P.W.D. Foremen
Charged To-day

How two foremen of the Public Works Department allegedly interfered with the work of a sub-contractor, engaged in constructing a reservoir in Pokfulam with a view to extorting a bribe from him was told at the Criminal Sessions this morning when Li Sing-san, alias Charles Li, 28, and Yan-wah, 30, were charged with bribery.

Accused pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. E. L. Host (Foreman), Lai Iu-kou, Kwong Hok-yu, Ip Kwai-chung, Pun Shik-chun, F. G. M. da Costa and G. R. Horridge.

Prosecuting, Mr. J. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, said accused were foremen of the Public Works Department and for some months past had been engaged in supervising work at Pokfulam where a new reservoir was being constructed. Their alleged victim was Chu Lam, a sub-contractor, who had been employed for laying concrete on the site.

When concrete was being laid, Mr. Murphy pointed out, Government foremen must be present to supervise the work, otherwise it could not be proceeded with.

Demanding \$40 A Month
On March 11 when Chu was paying his employees, accused came to him and demanded \$40 a month, threatening that if the money was not paid they would obstruct the work by coming late and leaving early. Chu replied that the money was too much, whereupon the first accused said: "If you don't pay we will hinder your work."

On the following day, both accused arrived at 9 a.m. instead of 7 a.m. and left at 3.30 p.m. instead of 5.30 p.m. As they were leaving, they told Chu that if he promised to pay them the money they would come to work at the proper time. Chu promised and on March 14 he gave \$20 to the first accused, who handed half the amount to the second. Another \$20 was paid on March 27.

Nothing further happened until April 19 when both accused again approached Chu for another \$40 for that month. Once more they threatened that if the money was not paid they would obstruct his work, and on the next two days they carried out the threat by coming late and leaving early.

Work Stopped
On April 13, not only did they arrive late but they actually stopped the work, saying that the money must first be paid. The engineer in charge happened to arrive on the scene on that day, and the accused spoke to him after which the work was resumed.

Accused continued to arrive late on the next day and again told Chu that concrete could not be laid until he paid the money. Chu then went to his solicitor and on his advice he reported the matter to the Police.

Inspector O'Donovan gave Chu four \$10 notes, after interviewing them, and instructed two Chinese detectives to accompany him back to Pokfulam. Shortly after noon, the first accused went to Chu's shed and asked if he had got the money. Chu handed him \$20 and the second accused then came in and made a similar demand. He also received \$20. Just then, the two detectives, who had been hiding behind the shed, got up and arrested both accused.

When formally charged, both accused said the money was for a loan and not a bribe.

The case is proceeding.

ITALY TO COME IN?

Frank Speech By
Count Ciano

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

Rome, May 19 (UP).—Indicating clearly that Italy intends to plunge into the European war, Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, told 75,000 people in a speech at Milan to-day that the nation "cannot remain outside the vicissitudes of Europe's shifting fate."

Speaking at the first anniversary of the signing of the Axis, Count Ciano declared: "Italy intends to keep faith with her obligations, and to go along with her even greater destiny."

He said that Italy will have to be reckoned with in the final settlement of the war.

Scores in the crowd carried banners bearing the inscriptions "Long Live Italy" and "Long Live the Italian Navy."

Count Ciano stressed the necessity of finally achieving our natural aspirations, which are just and indispensable to a live nation."

He added that Mussolini would give the order to march.

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Obtainable at all drug and department stores!

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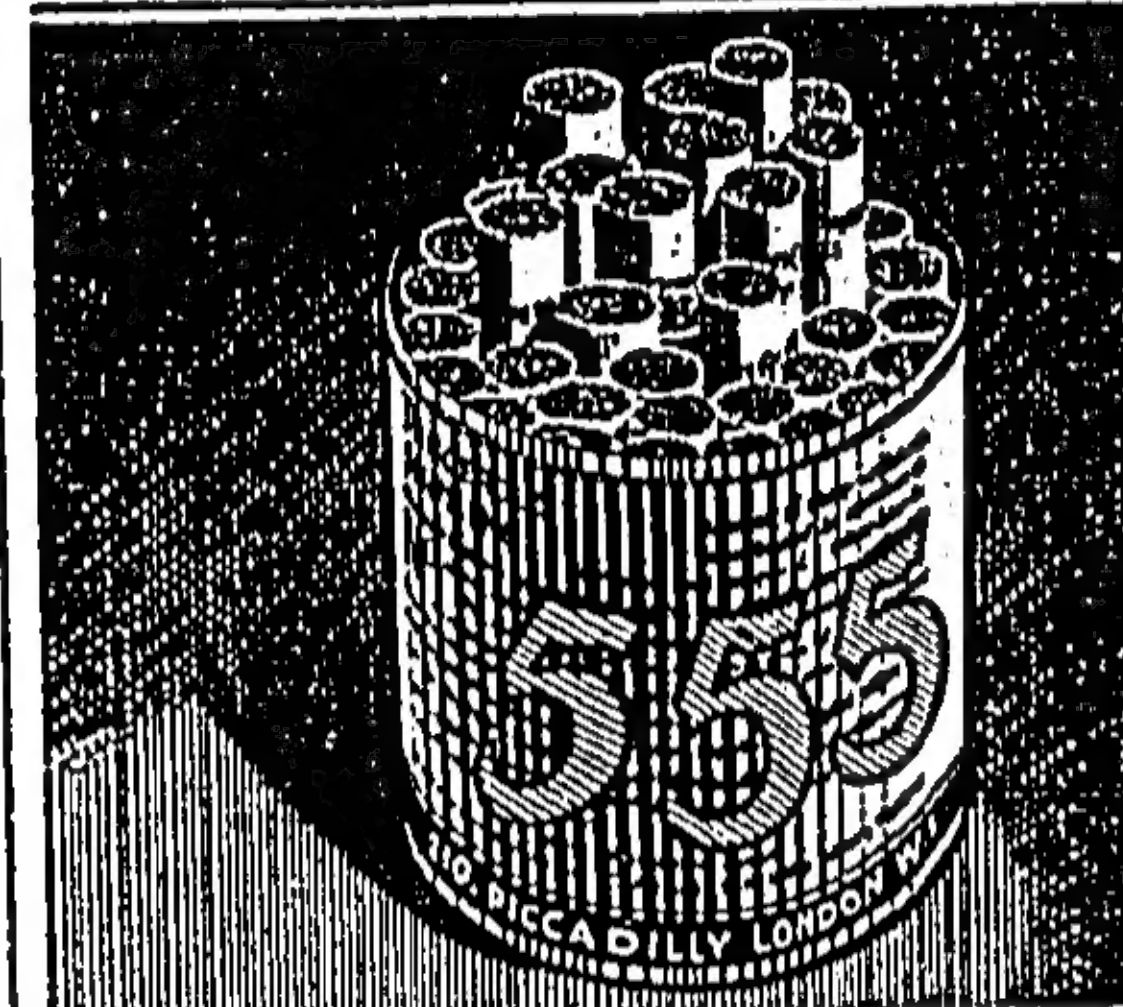
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to the gas showrooms for particulars of the latest gas appliances for the home. In efficiency and appearance they are far in advance of the models of a few years ago. so

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Kowloon Showroom—240, Nathan Rd., (Corner of Jordan Rd.) Tel. 17341.

JAPANESE RAIDS IN SZECHUAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHUNGKING, May 20 (UP).—Six batches of Japanese planes last night raided cities and towns throughout Szechuan Province.

Chongqing was bombed. The air raid alarm lasted for six hours in Chungking; the All Clear sirens being sounded at 8 a.m. without any appearance of the raiders.

EX-KAISER STILL AT DOORN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
DOORN, May 20 (Dornet).—Contrary to earlier reports, the ex-Kaiser is still in Doorn.

Hitler has assigned a special detachment of his personal bodyguard to replace the Dutch gendarmes who were assigned for the protection of the ex-Kaiser.

Hitler's Plan to Smash Britain

Air: Mass raids • Sea: Pocket • Land: 'Could break by super-bombers • U-boats • Maginot Line'

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Count Cripps stated in the Chamber that complete accord exists between England, Austria and Italy to prevent any plan in the Balkans, menacing the peace of Europe. He also declared that a complete agreement had been come to between England and Italy, and that nothing can be done without the concurrence of England.

Prominent English citizens of Montreal claim that the British speaking population of that city is not diminishing, but on the contrary is increasing and holding its own with the French.

It has been discovered that with the new English magazine rifle the first shot almost always goes wide, and it is alleged that the soldiers believe that it will not shoot well unless the firer breathes sharply down the barrel three or four times before using it.

25 YEARS AGO

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the majority of Italians consider that immediate war is now inevitable, and it must be remembered that the king's resignation, "For the sake of God and our Country," when the king offered inadequate concessions, and that the king had been denounced by the royal indignantly against Signor Giolitti's manoeuvres, which showed that the king had not intended military operations. None doubted that the king, whose heart beats in union with the people, will fall to meet the wishes of his subjects.

A Zeppelin airship dropped about 40 bombs on Hamburg at 10 o'clock this morning. Three people were injured.

10 YEARS AGO

Twenty-seven European Governments yesterday received copies of the memorandum on the scheme outlined by the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, which is known as the United States of Europe.

5 YEARS AGO

The cricket bearing the body of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's warrior hero and to-day aboard a special train and to the place of interment at Cracow.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments: Mr. O. R. Siver to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from August 1, 1934. Mr. Walter Schofield to be a Cadet Officer Class I, with effect from October 24, 1934.

Mr. A. J. C. Taylor to be Chief Accountant, Kowloon Canton Railway, with effect from February 1, 1935. Mr. T. H. King to be Inspector General of Police, with effect from April 5, 1935.

Shipping Co. Criticised

"Very Careless" Says Harbour Master

"I think the company has been very careless in this matter and they will have to pay for it." This was the comment made by the Harbour Master, Commander G. F. Hole, in the Marine Court to-day before he imposed a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment on Captain R. Allinson, Master of the China Navigation Company's steamer Kiangsu.

Captain Allinson was originally charged with having, on April 25, entered the waters of the Colony carrying 562 passengers in excess of the number allowed on the Kiangsu's passenger carrying certificate, but this charge was amended to conform with the increased allowance of a later certificate and the number in excess was put at 348.

Captain Allinson pleaded guilty. Defendant's Explanation Mr. M. M. Watson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the defendant, explained that the Kiangsu had arrived at Swatow with an unusually large number of passengers from Shanghai. At Swatow it was found that more passengers than the ship was entitled to carry had been inadvertently booked by the company's agents. As the Japanese had already issued passes for these passengers, and as there would have been no other ship for a fortnight the Kiangsu Captain reluctantly agreed to take them.

"I know these difficulties," Mr. Hole declared, "but I think the company has been very careless in this matter and they will have to pay for it. I have no option but to fine the Master and I'm afraid I cannot make it a nominal fine."

Indian Currency Conservation

SIMLA, May 19 (Reuter).—The Government is introducing restrictions on certain imports similar to those enforced in other parts of the British Empire in order to conserve Indian currency.

The list contains nearly 70 articles and includes sugar, raw cotton, motor vehicles, silk and piece-goods.

The Stuff They Tell America

HITLER HAS a four-point war plan to smash Britain. It is here revealed by Mr. W. B. Courtney, famous American journalist, who interviewed German military and air chiefs.

It is the type of war news that is being cabled to America from Berlin.

By W. B. COURTNEY

GERMANY'S FOUR-POINT WAR PLAN TO CRUSH BRITAIN WILL BE PUT INTO OPERATION SOON, THE NAZIS CLAIM. BIGGEST FACTOR IN THE PLAN IS A NON-STOP AIR WAR, WHICH WILL BE PART OF THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE" OF BRITAIN.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2.27/32
Demand London	1/2.27/32
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	32 1/2
T.T. Japan	82 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	10 1/2
T.T. Manila	30 1/4
T.T. Batavia	30 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/4
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10.88
T.T. Switzerland	87
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3.5/32
4 m/s D/P London	1/3.3/32
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	20 1/4
4 m/s France	11.43
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.22

TENSION RELAXES

Improved Situation In Mediterranean

BELGRADE, May 19 (Reuter).—Political circles here are much relieved at what is regarded here as a relaxation of the tension in the Mediterranean.

In well-informed quarters it is reported that the recent Yugoslav trade delegation to Moscow was told that the Soviet is interested in maintaining peace in the Balkans but does not offer military support.

This is interpreted as meaning that the Soviet does not fear Italian aggression in the Balkans.

LATEST FRENCH PRECAUTIONS

Bridges Blown Up Near Basle

BASLE, May 19 (Reuter).—The French Army Command in Alsace has blown up all canal and railway bridges on the line from St. Louis, the French suburb of Basle, to Leopoldshoehe, a few miles to the north. They finally interrupted railway communication between France and Switzerland via Basle.

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SHE IS FIRST WOMAN ANNOUNCER



Mrs. Sheila Borrett, first woman announcer of the B.B.C., leaving Carlton Hall register office, after her wedding to Mr. Ian Cox, of the B.B.C. Talks Department.

EARLIER REPORTS

ST. QUENTIN IN GERMAN HANDS

PARIS, May 19 (Reuter).—The latest news received here shows that the battle between the Sambre and Meuse Rivers continued all day.

The situation is stated to be confused. Light German units have reached St. Quentin but the French are carrying out many counter-attacks.

TURKEY'S LEADERS PARLEY

ISTANBUL, May 19 (Reuter).—It is reported from Ankara that President Inonu called a Council of Ministers at the Presidency and had a long conversation with M. Reik, Saydam, the Prime Minister, and Marshal Tachmak, Chief of General Staff, before the latter's departure for Beirut.

Marshal Tachmak is heading an important military mission to Beirut. It is reported that owing to the international situation, the National Assembly has decided to forego its usual summer recess from June to November and will continue meeting as usual.

10,000 CHILDREN EVACUATED

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Ten thousand children were transferred to-day from east and south coast towns to new reception areas. The children travelled in 16 special through trains and each carried hand luggage and a day's ration.

Stanks would be exposed to withering assaults from the still intact but now separated portions of the Line. Communications would be blasted from the air.

"Thus our policy, subject of course to the changing fortunes and circumstances of war, must be: 'Stand fast on the Siegfried Line with as few troops as possible, keep a potent mobile force ready to campaign in the south-east if necessary—and make a direct Blitzkrieg on Britain to get her into a frame of mind for quick peace.'"

Rumours that the Germans have taken Peronne (west of St. Quentin) are denied by French military authorities.

A War Ministry spokesman described the situation as grave. "But," he said, "there is no need to regard it as catastrophic."

Fighting Front Described

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—The fighting front now extends from about Montmedy, south-east of Sedan, to the Belgian coast.

The German salient into France starts north of Montmedy and runs like a blunt spear-head towards Paris.

The point of this spear-head is near Laon, which is 75 miles north-east of Paris.

On the southern edge of the spear-head, the fighting on Saturday was unimportant.

Although the Germans have made some attacks the French have also been engaged in local action and in re-taking several villages.

The northern edge of the spear-head towards the Belgium frontier runs roughly parallel with Sambre River.

The Germans say that they have crossed the Sambre and have taken Le Cateau and San Quentin. A French Army spokesman says that the area of the main battle is 10 miles east of these two towns.

Terrific Nazi Losses

The Germans used both heavy and light tanks and aircraft guns in this battle but strong French resistance caused them heavy losses.

At one point the German dead are said to have formed a wall five feet high.

Over this wall the German tanks pursued their way. The drive toward San Quentin was made by a light mechanised detachment of the type usually used for scouting.

It is not very large and not very strong.

Fort's Holding Out

So far the Sambre River has formed the northern edge of the spear-head and the French have been holding out at the forts of Maubeuge.

A French spokesman says that the position is uncertain in Maubeuge itself but fighting is going on to the west of the forts.

The movement west-north across the Sambre Valley may mean that the German drive has been diverted in an attempt to envelop the Allied troops in Belgium, have been withdrawing strategically.

This morning, British General Headquarters announced that the British front on Saturday had held firmly in the face of strong enemy pressure.

German Claim

BERLIN, May 19 (Reuter).—An attack by Allied armoured cars south-west of Brussels last night was repulsed, according to competent quarters quoted by the official news agency.

It is claimed that 20 armoured cars were destroyed during the operation and it is stated that anti-aircraft artillery was used against the armoured cars.

JERUSALEM, May 19 (Reuter).—A contingent of the Second Australian Imperial Force arrived in Palestine this morning at the conclusion of a 10,000 miles journey.

GARDEN TOOLS



"It has been said that it is the bad workman who complains about his tools, but there is no doubt at all that with better tools a finer job can be done."

First grade Sheffield Steel—Fork and Spades, Trawls, Shears, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Hoes, and Watering cans, Revolving Lawn Sprinklers.

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LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

A PROGRAMME OF GOOD CHEER

- C 3034 Let's join in the Chorus with Tommy Handley and his Pals. Daisy Bell, Don't dilly dally on the way, Nellie Dear, Beautiful doll, Spontani that blighted my life, Lily of Lugana, At Trinity Church, Man who broke the bank, Knees up Mother Brown.
- C 3039 Here we are again. If you were the only girl, Sweet Genevieve, John Brown's body, Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay, It's a great big shame, Old bull and bush, My old Dutch, Broken doll.
- C 2803 Fantasia, The British Empire, England, The British Grenadiers, Ireland, Minstrel boy, India, Hekto, Wales, Men of Llanfair, Canada—Carousing song, Australia, Aboriginal air, South Africa, Folk song, Scotland, Caller Herrin' & hundred pipers, New Zealand, National song, Finale.
- Mayfair Symphony Orch.
- C 2808 England my England, Drink to me only with thine eyes, Here's a health, O peaceful England, Fanfare, Land of Hope and Glory, British Grenadiers, Jerusalem, God save the King.
- Massed Symphony Orchestra With Dennis Noble.
- C 1783 More old songs, I've made up my mind, Two little girls in blue, I want to go to Idaho, Let's all go down the Strand, My Irish Molly, Silver threads among the gold, Jack Hyton's Orch. With Vocal Refrain.

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AMERICAN SUPPORT

Opinion Begins To Swing-Over

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—A vigorous controversy is arising over the question of giving all possible immediate support to the Allies.

Indicating a big swing-over in opinion, the "New York Times" reports that 50 Republican leaders from the middle and western states told Mr. Robert Taft, the Republican Presidential candidate, that if he submitted to a popular vote in their regions a proposal for aid to the Allies short of entry into the war, it would be passed by a decided majority.

On the other hand, some prominent Americans still express strong isolationist views.

FIVE KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuter).—At least five people were killed and many were injured in an earthquake to-day.

A series of shocks occurred in the Imperial Valley of Southern California early to-day.

Towns Wrecked

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (Reuter).—Several towns in south-east California and Arizona were wrecked by earthquake shocks early to-day. Communications have been broken. Five people have been killed, and many others injured.

Several houses collapsed at El Centro, California, and damage is reported from other areas.

Italy Has Shocks

ROME, May 19 (Reuter).—Earthquake shocks were felt in Italy to-day. There are no casualties and no damage is reported.

England Too

LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Severe earthquake shocks were recorded on the seismograph at West Bromwich to-day.

LETTERS

Girl Guides' Appeal

To The Editor, The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—May I beg the courtesy of your columns to bring to the notice of your readers the scheme put forward by the Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters London, to raise £20,000 amongst the Guides and Brownies throughout the Empire. The money will be devoted to providing two Air Ambulances, Air Speed Oxford type costing £10,000 to H. M. Forces, and a Motor Life boat costing £5,000 to the nation.

In Hongkong Guides and Brownies are working hard to earn as much money as they can and every Guide is asked to give half a day's income or salary to the fund.

Through the generosity of the owners, directors and management of the King's and Majestic Theatres, two cinema performances for children will be given on Empire Day, May 24, at 11 o'clock. "The White Wings" will be shown at the King's Theatre and "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Majestic Theatre. The total proceeds will be devoted to the Guide Girl Fund. We very much hope that parents and children will support the scheme, all the thanks—and help—the Hongkong Guides' contribution.

Yours faithfully, Mary King, Colony Commissioner.

Anti-British Press Attacks

Japanese Sponsor New Movement

PEIPING, May 19 (Reuter).—Violent attacks on Britain continued to be made by local Chinese Press.

Apparently an order was given by the Japanese military for a week's campaign against Britain in the Press.

The Japanese-controlled Central Broadcasting Station yesterday sponsored anti-British speeches.

KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.30 P.M.



JEFFREY LYNN • ALAN HALE • FRANK McHUGH • DENNIS MORGAN • DICK FORAN • William Lundigan • Guinn 'Big Boy' Williams
A WARNER BROS. First National Picture • Directed by WILLIAM KEIGHLEY

TO-MORROW "PRIDE OF THE BLUEGRASS"
A Warner Bros. Picture with EDITH FELLOWS - JAMES McCALLION

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES—20c, 30c, 40c. EVENINGS—20c, 30c, 40c, 70c, 80c.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW—2 MORE DAYS ONLY!
She's winning a Million Thrill-Throbbing Hearts with her DARE-Ing Feats!... Ice Carnival... Fun Feats!...



"The Battle Fleets of England"
The Home Fleet! Mediterranean Fleet! The China Squadron!
SEE England's Fighting Navy in Action!
SEE This Dramatic March of Time and Understand
The War News From Europe To-day!

MAJESTIC THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 67222
MATINEES 20c-30c. EVENINGS 20c-30c-50c-70c.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES,
2.30, 5.00, 7.15, 9.30.

Here is blazing history written in the lifeblood of a great nation!
Here is strange conflict between a man without mercy and a woman without fear! Here is pomp, romance, struggle, glory... combining to make drama the screen has never approached before!



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CLAUDE RAINS • JOHN GARFIELD • DONALD CRISP • JOSEPH CALLISTA
GAIL SONNENBERG • GILBERT ROBERTS • HENRY O'NEILL
Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE
Music by John Williams
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY
Another "Secret Service" Thriller!

"SMASHING THE MONEY RING"
Warner Bros. Action Drama!

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Gallantry Of British Air Force Pilots

London, May 19.
"We await each scrap of news with deep concern but also with deep confidence," declared Mr. Duff Cooper, the Minister for Information, in a broadcast. "One reason for the confidence is that the enemy is playing for far higher stakes than we are. We may win or lose this battle, but if we lose we shall not have lost the war. If Germany loses it she will lose the war as well. That is why she has thrown into the battle the whole of the vast accumulated force she has been building up both before and since the coming of the Nazis. Like a mad roulette gambler, who has staked all her vast resources upon the red, if black turns up it will be a black day for her."
"This battle is not very different from most battles of the last war, beginning with a tremendous push which gradually slows down and ending in exhaustion of the attackers and an advantage for the defenders. The Germans have broken through the line, but only on the recent continuation, which has never been considered to be impregnable."
"Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the battle so far has been the gallantry and efficiency of the Royal Air Force."
Mr. Cooper read a message from Mr. Crossart, French Propaganda Minister expressing "approbation of every Frenchman for the heroism of the R.A.F. which will be the decisive factor in saving France."
"There are astonishing and authentic stories of what our young pilots have accomplished in the last few nights. What is the explanation for their superiority in these operations? The Germans are skillful pilots and brave men. Maybe our machines are better than theirs, but that is not the whole explanation. In Oliver Cromwell's words, 'The best soldier is the soldier who knows what he is fighting for and loves what he knows.' For our boys are fighting for the liberty of mankind."—Reuter.

Japan Weakening

Great Significance In Hupeh Victory

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General Ho declared that the battle in northern Hupeh is the most important in the entire history of the war.
"The Chinese victory has three-fold significance, firstly it is an evidence that the more we fight the stronger we become, while the Japanese are losing their strength every day; secondly, the victory serves to encourage Chinese units on other fronts to perform the same thing; and thirdly, it is a death blow to the puppet in Nanking and other occupied cities telling them that their end is approaching."
"We inflicted heavier casualties on the Japanese this time than any other victories including the north Hunan battle last autumn."—United Press.

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Sir Walter, who led the British Labour delegation to Finland during the Russo-Finnish war, said the Finnish people's fortitude and courage in the dark days when they faced the aggressor would remain with him as an unforgettable memory.
"Since you made your brave stand against a mighty foe, other small nations have been over- whelmed by your struggle and there is some foe and your example is our strongest inspiration."
"To-day the united strength of the Allied democratic nations has been mobilised and our Army, Navy and Air Forces are at this hour engaged in a gigantic battle to stem the advance of the aggressor power. We are gathering all our resources to bring to a standstill the deadly attack of the Nazi mechanised forces and to continue the war with our utmost strength until that power is overthrown and until the nations it has ravaged are once more free."

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SPLENDID ACTIONS

Nazis Harassed By British Bombers

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Our fighter aircraft, patrolling in their support, have accounted for a large number of enemy aircraft of all types.
From preliminary reports received relating to a part only of our fighter activities, it is known that at least 20 enemy aircraft were shot down.
Harassing operations were continued during the night by heavy bomber formations.
In southern Belgium, bridges were hit, troop concentrations broken up and roads blocked.
Raids On Germany
Simultaneously other formations of night bombers penetrated into Germany where direct hits were made on oil fuel tanks in Hanover.
At other points, railway junctions and sidings suffered considerable damage.
All night a continuous watch was kept on military traffic over a wide area in western Germany and an offensive action was taken against enemy movements.
Rail and road communications were attacked. At one point, a heavy explosion was caused.
At another, aerodrome buildings were set on fire.
Night Operations
Hudson aircraft also carried out successful night operations. They caused further damage to oil fuel tanks in Hamburg and Bremen.
Two B-24 aircraft, patrolling off the Dutch coast, encountered a formation of three Heinkel 111's and three Messerschmitt 109's.
They immediately attacked and shot down two Messerschmitts.
An Air Ministry bulletin states that during offensive patrols by our Air Force fighters over France and Belgium yesterday, one patrol of five Hurricanes shot down at least three and probably six German Heinkel 111's near Brussels.
A second and larger patrol encountered only two enemy aircraft, one of which, a Heinkel 111, is believed to have been shot down.
Oil Dumps Destroyed
LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Details of air force operations on Friday night show that the area of the raids extended from Hamburg in the north to Sedan in the south.
Extensive damage was done to German oil depots in Bremen and Hamburg.
Enemy aerodromes, troop columns, and road and rail junctions were bombed.
More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots in Bremen. A direct hit on a large petrol storage tank resulted in a terrific explosion, from which vast sheets of flame shot up to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and a pall of smoke like a "huge black mushroom" spread over the town.
Hamburg oil depots were bombed from 10 p.m. on Friday till dawn on Saturday. In the course of these attacks, the explosion of a salvo of heavy bombs was followed by a terrific rush of flame and an outburst of fire that was visible from as far away as Cuxhaven.
Other petroleum depots in the area, some of which were first located by the aid of parachute flares, were attacked with equally evident results.
Flares started
Bombs were seen to spread rapidly and helped to guide the following aircraft to complete the destruction of the targets.
Vast Clouds Of Smoke
Vast clouds of acrid black smoke, certain proof of the oil-fed character of the raging fires, were rolling slowly over the area as the last of the raiders left Hamburg.
Other sections of the large bombing force were meanwhile attacking enemy aerodromes and lines of communication over a wide area.
Heavy damage was done to road and rail bridges across the Meuse and in the occupied areas in Belgium and France.
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A second and larger patrol encountered only two enemy aircraft, one of which, a Heinkel 111, is believed to have been shot down.
Oil Dumps Destroyed
LONDON, May 19 (Reuter).—Details of air force operations on Friday night show that the area of the raids extended from Hamburg in the north to Sedan in the south.
Extensive damage was done to German oil depots in Bremen and Hamburg.
Enemy aerodromes, troop columns, and road and rail junctions were bombed.
More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots in Bremen. A direct hit on a large petrol storage tank resulted in a terrific explosion, from which vast sheets of flame shot up to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and a pall of smoke like a "huge black mushroom" spread over the town.
Hamburg oil depots were bombed from 10 p.m. on Friday till dawn on Saturday. In the course of these attacks, the explosion of a salvo of heavy bombs was followed by a terrific rush of flame and an outburst of fire that was visible from as far away as Cuxhaven.
Other petroleum depots in the area, some of which were first located by the aid of parachute flares, were attacked with equally evident results.
Flares started
Bombs were seen to spread rapidly and helped to guide the following aircraft to complete the destruction of the targets.
Vast Clouds Of Smoke
Vast clouds of acrid black smoke, certain proof of the oil-fed character of the raging fires, were rolling slowly over the area as the last of the raiders left Hamburg.